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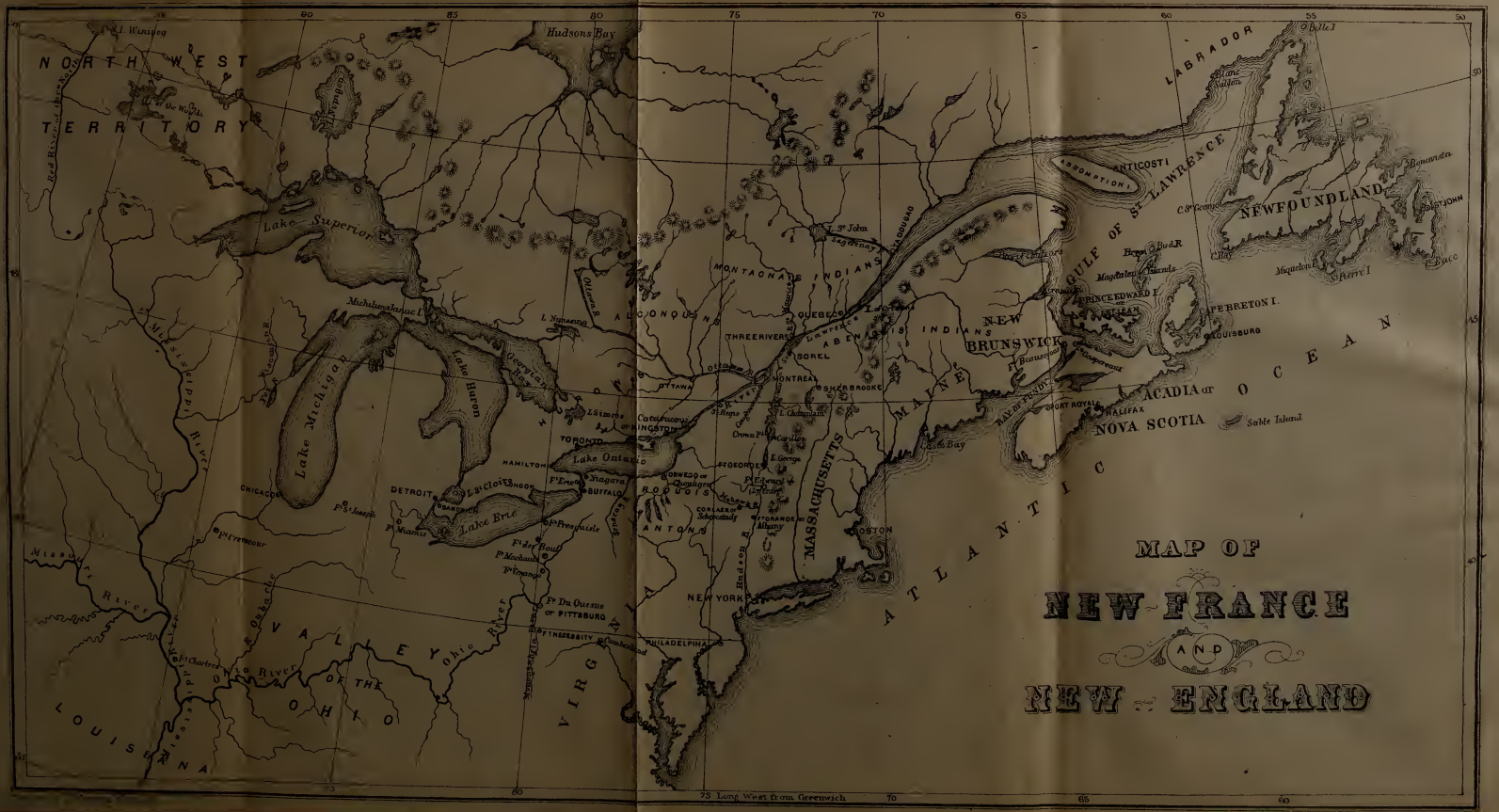
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PREFACE.

This little book contains an outline of Canadian History from the time of the discovery of the country by Jacques Cartier down to the present day. It has been prepared expressly for beginners and youthful readers, as a first course, and therefore includes only the most striking and most important events. The narrative, consisting principally of interesting accounts of the historical characters and incidents, suitably arranged in the order of time, will easily, with the aid of the general map at the beginning, and of the chronological table and set of questions, at the end of the work, enable the judicious instructor to impart such a knowledge of the subject as shall fit the scholar for taking up the second and larger book of the series, entitled "The School History of Canada."

Quebec, April 1870.

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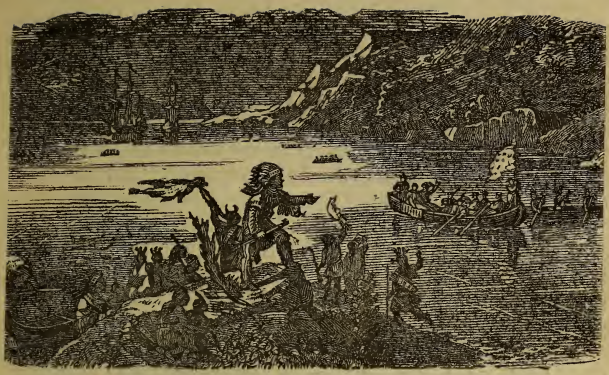


Cartier at Miramichi.

CHAPTER I.

Jacques Cartier's first voyage to Canada.—The Savages.

1. Jacques Cartier was a famous sea-captain of St. Malo, in France, and lived in the reign of King Francis I.

Francis was jealous of the King of Spain, whose subjects were gaining wealth and fame in the newly found lands beyond the Atlantic Ocean. He therefore sent Cartier, with two ships, and 120 men, to seek some passage, westward, to Japan, China, and the East Indies.

2. Cartier sailed from St. Malo in April, 1534. After a voyage of three weeks he reached Newfoundland. Thence he passed round, by way of the straits of Belle-Isle, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and across to its southern shore. On the way, the islands, now called *Magdalen Islands*, were visited. One of these, named *Bryon's Island*, seemed to Cartier to be "worth more

than all Newfoundland. There were large trees, meadows with wild corn, peas in flower, and grape vines, with strawberries, red roses, thyme and other strong smelling herbs." On another of the islands his people landed, and killed more than a thousand birds. These creatures were so plentiful, that, in the space of an hour, they could have had enough of them to fill 30 large boats.

From those Islands, Cartier sailed to the mainland and entered a bay named, in the Indian tongue, "*Miramichi*," that is "*Happy Retreat.*"

3. Then he moved along the coast Northward, and came to another bay, to which he gave the name of "*Baie des Chaleurs*" on account of the heat of the weather. Into this he brought his two ships, and went ashore, on the coast of *Gaspé*, on the 20th of July 1534.

4. On July 26th, Cartier caused a wooden cross, 30 feet high, to be raised as a token that the king of France was now master of that region. The cross had the king's name cut upon it. There were savages near by, looking on. Cartier told them, by signs, not to meddle with the cross. To move their feelings of fear and wonder, and to give them a notion of French power, he caused guns to be fired.

He gave them as presents small pieces of glass beads, crosses, hatchets, and little looking glasses. To shew their joy, the savages danced around, the men on one side, the women on the other.

5. When all was ready for leaving, Cartier enticed the chief of the savages to come near his boats. Two of the old man's sons were then suddenly seized and carried on board ship. Cartier then sailed away with his captives.

We cannot praise Cartier for this action, although his intention was good, and although the like was often done in those days. His object was to have the young men taught the French tongue, so as to become of use afterwards, as *interpreters*, between him and the savages.

Cartier, when he sailed from the coast of Gaspé, made the savages on shore to understand that he would come back and restore the chief's sons.

6. He then went northward as far as the Island of Anticosti, and beheld the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, but thought that it was only a large bay.

It was now late in the season, and the weather became stormy. Cartier took counsel with his officers and pilots, and it was agreed to return to France. About the middle of August they set sail, and steered eastward, for home. On September 5th, Cartier with his men and ships all safe, reached his native port, St. Malo.

CHAPTER II.

Jacques Cartier's Second Voyage.—The St. Lawrence.—Stadacona.—Hochelaga.

7. Cartier, having landed at St. Malo, went at once to Paris, to give an account of his voyage to the king. He shewed, at Court, his two captives, whose names where *Taiguragny* and *Domagaya*. He also spoke of the good lands he had seen in the west, and of the beautiful trees and flowers which grew there. He said that there must be other lands to be found, having, perhaps, gold and silver, of which the Spaniards were then finding so much in Mexico and Peru. He stated his hopes of proving, by another voyage, that there was a passage through to *Cathay*, which was then the name given to Japan and China.

King Francis and his courtiers were well pleased with Cartier's report, and orders were given to prepare for making another voyage.

8. During the winter every thing was made ready for Cartier's second voyage to the West. This time, three ships, the *Great Hermine*, the *Little Hermine*, and the *Emerillon*, were fitted out. Plenty of food, guns,

and other necessaries were stored on board. Besides the crews of sailors and pilots, needed for the ships, a number of young gentlemen had leave to go. The hope of these, was, to be fortunate, like the Spaniards, in gaining fame, as well as gold, silver, and precious stones. When the preparations were finished, Cartier, and those who were to sail with him, went together to church, at St. Malo, to crave the blessing of heaven. On the following Wednesday, May 19th, 1535, they started on their voyage with a fair wind.

Taiguragny and Domagaya were on board the Great Hermine, with Cartier. They had made some progress in the French language, so that they were able to be of use as interpreters, and in other ways.

9. After a stormy voyage of nearly 10 weeks, the ships arrived safe at *Blanc-Sablon*, a harbour on the south shore of Labrador, beyond the entrance of the straits of Belle-Isle into the gulf of St. Lawrence. Then they sailed between Anticosti and the mainland, towards the mouth of the great river which Cartier had thought was only a bay. When they came beyond Anticosti, *Taiguragny* and *Domagaya*, knew where they were. They told Cartier that he was near the mouth of the river of *Hochelaga*, of which no man knew the extent, and that it led through the "*Kingdom of Saguenay.*" Cartier was pleased with the news. Passing on boldly, he sailed up the river, now known to us all by the name of the *St. Lawrence.* He felt more sure than before that he had found a passage which would lead to *Cathay.* Savages were seen moving along the banks, and on the stream in canoes. These beheld the French ships with wonder, thinking that they were very large canoes with wings.

10. The mouth of the river Saguenay was reached on Sept. 1st. There, Taiguragny and Domagaya, in Cartier's ship, talked with savages who came near.

On Sept. 6th, the ships cast anchor in the channel between the Island of Orleans and the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Next day, after the savages had

brought presents of maize, melons, and fish, twelve large canoes arrived, filled with people. The chief of the country, *Donnacona*, had come to pay Cartier a visit.

11. Donnacona made a long speech, which Taiguragny and Domagaya said was to welcome Cartier, and to thank him for the good treatment his two captives had met with in France.

Jacques Cartier landing at the Island of Orleans.

12. Cartier saw that he and his followers must spend the winter not far from where he had met Donnacona. He therefore brought his ships to the upper end of the Island of Orleans, to which he gave the name of the "*Isle of Bacchus*," on account of the wild grapes which were seen growing there. Then he passed nearer to Cape Diamond, and found a good place within the mouth of a small river running into the St. Lawrence.

This river, now named *St. Charles*, was called by Cartier, *St. Croix*. The two larger vessels were safely moored, and men set at work to make them safe from all attack, in case the natives should become unfriendly. We shall see that Cartier had cause for being careful.

His smallest ship, the Emerillon, was kept outside, as it was intended to go in her higher up the river St. Lawrence.

13. Near to the river St. Croix, the Indians had their principal settlement. It was called *Stadacona*.

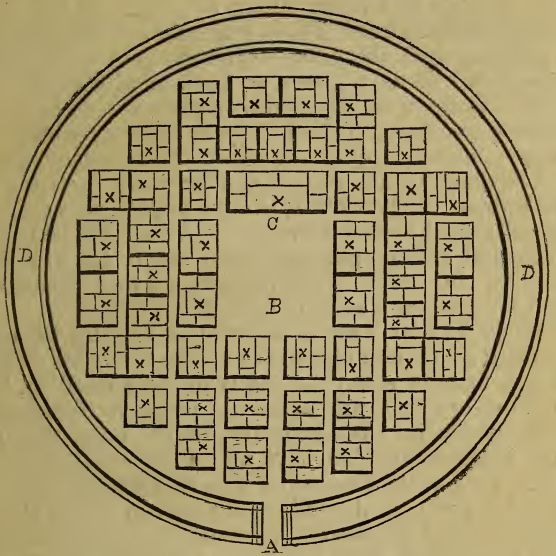
On Sept. 17th, the natives of Stadacona, headed by Donnacona, came down to the bank near Cartier's ship. Another long speech was made by the chief, who also presented the French captain with three young savages. Cartier, in return, gave him two swords, and some brass vessels. The Indians danced around, and sang, according to their fashion. Then twelve discharges of cannon were fired. We can easily believe what we are told of the effects upon the minds of Donnacona and his warriors. They thought the very heavens were about to tumble down upon them, which made them take to shewing their feelings by howls and loud cries.

14. Two days later, Cartier chose about 50 of his followers to go with him, in the Emerillon. He wished to visit another Indian town called *Hochelaga*. He was told that it was not safe to venture up the river so far, and that those who went would perish. Donnacona tried very hard to prevent Cartier from going. But the pious French captain would not be guided by him, and said that "God would guard all true believers from all danger."

However, Taiguragny and Domagaya pretended to be afraid, and said they would stay with Donnacona rather than go with Cartier to Hochelaga. These two young men were far from being true to the French.

15. On Sept. 19th, Cartier began his passage to *Hochelaga*. As the Emerillon and two barges moved up the river many savages were seen on the banks. They did not appear to be unfriendly

In that part of the river, now called *Lake St. Peter*, the Emerillon several times ran aground. Cartier's party, therefore, finished their passage in the two barges. About a fortnight was spent on the way to Hochelaga.



Plan of the Indian Town at Hochelaga.

16. This Indian town was found to have about one thousand inhabitants. It was upon the site of the modern city of Montreal.

CHAPTER III.

Jacques Cartier at Hochelaga.

17. On Sunday, Oct. 2nd, Cartier arrived at Hochelaga. He was very kindly received, for the people nearly all turned out to meet him, bringing presents of fish and maize. Dressed in their best clothes, Cartier

and his followers landed and were led into the village. This was found to contain about fifty cabins, each fifty paces long and twelve or fifteen feet wide. They were covered with bark. Around the village there was a high fence, or *palisade*, made of three rows of stakes. The palisade was made strong by means of the roots and branches of trees There was only one opening, for a gateway into the village. The inside of every cabin was parted off into spaces, in each of which a family dwelt. There were platforms, or galleries within the palisade at different places Near to these were heaps of stones intended for defence against attacks from without.

According to his custom, Cartier made presents to the Indians. Their chief, being a cripple, was carried in, and seated near the French Captain. He had only a coloured strip of porcupine skin round his temples, to shew his rank. This he took off and placed on Cartier's head as a mark of honour.

When Cartier rose to depart, the friendly savages crowded round him and tried to make him stay. But he was anxious about the safety of the Emerillon, left in the river below, and about his people at Stadacona.

18 Before he left Hochelaga, Cartier went up to a high place on the hill, hard by. From this there was a fine view of the forests and waters He was so pleased that he gave to the hill the name of "The Royal Mount." This afterwards, was changed into *Montreal*.

He also tried, with the help of the Indians, to pass up the rapids beyond Hochelaga, but could not.

Having found out, by means of signs, that the river flowed from a long distance inland, and that there were some great lakes, Cartier and his companions took their leave.

19. The Emerillon was found safe at the place where she had been left, on Lake St. Peter. After planting a wooden cross on one of the islands in the lake, and taking notice of the mouths of the river *St. Maurice*, Cartier, with the Emerillon and his barges, arrived off Stadacona on October 11th.

CHAPTER IV.

A terrible winter at Stadacona.—Donnacona seized.—Return to France.

20. While Cartier was absent on his trip to Hochelaga, his people at Stadacona had made a sort of fortress of the station at the mouth of the St. Croix. A high fence had been raised in front the ships, so that, with the aid of cannon, those on board could prevent all approach when they pleased.

Although the natives did not shew themselves to be open enemies, yet some slight quarrels occured early in the following winter, which might have proved serious if the French had not taken pains to be safe from attack.

21. Cartier's people at St. Croix had plenty of food, such as biscuit, salt meat and other provisions commonly stored for use on board ship. Very likely, they may have had besides, from the Indians, dried fish, eels, maize, and beans. But, for such a climate as that of Canada they had not brought nearly enough of warm clothing. They must have had to work hard to keep themselves supplied with fuel.

Consequently, the labour, and the cold weather, together with the want of proper clothes, and of fresh meat and vegetables, brought on a terrible disease called *scurvy*. Persons who have this disease suffer a great deal. Their limbs swell and become black or speckled with spots of blood The gums decay, and the teeth fall out of the mouth. The sick soon lose their strength so that they cannot move about, and then death comes slowly but surely. Such was the condition of Cartier's men in the winter of 1535. We are told that, out of one hundred and ten, who made up the crews of the three ships, all except *ten* became helpless. Twenty-five died. It was found difficult, from want to strength, to remove the dead

bodies and hide them in the snow. None expected ever to see France again. It was quite necessary to prevent the Indians from knowing their sad state, for fear of their being tempted to rush in and murder all. On this account Cartier refused to allow any Indian to come within the palisade. This, of course, vexed the savages. They would, perhaps, have forced their way into the ships, if they had known how matters really stood.

Presently, Cartier himself caught the disease and could scarcely move about. Yet, although now he must have lost heart, he tried to cheer his men. He told them to pray for Divine aid. He also made a vow to go on a *pilgrimage*, in case God should spare him to see France again.

Just at this time Cartier espied Domagaya coming towards the ships along with a band of Indians. Domagaya had been very sick with the disease, but now seemed well. So Cartier asked how this had happened. He learned, in answer, that by steeping the leaves and bark of the spruce fir tree, a medecine for the cure of scurvy could be made.

Thus, by accident, the French captain found out a way of curing his people. Within eight days most of the sick were well. On the approach of spring all were again fit for duty, to the number of 84 men.

22. Cartier then began to prepare for the voyage home. Two of the ships were cleared of ice and moved out into the St. Lawrence. The third had, perhaps, been broken up for fuel. At any rate it was not needed, for there were now fewer men to be carried, and a far less quantity of provisions and of other things.

23. But before he set sail, Cartier had formed a design, for which, as on a previous occasion, he must be blamed. This was to seize and carry away to France the chief Donnacona, together with several of his warriors.

Donnacona had become suspicious. All knew about the two young men whom Cartier had seized at Gaspé

the year before. Donnacona feared lest the same wrong might be done to himself. So he kept as much as possible out of Cartier's reach. However, he was unable to avoid the evil he dreaded.

On May 3rd, 1536, Cartier caused a wooden cross, 35 feet high, to be raised on the bank of the St. Croix. It had cut upon it the words "Francis I, by God's grace, King of the French, reigns."

Donnacona, with many of his own people, came to visit the French captain. Cartier had men ready to seize him and a few of his warriors. They were taken and placed on shipboard. The rest of his people betook themselves to flight. Some say that Taiguragny and Domagaya were among those seized. It has also been stated, in defence of Cartier's act, that Donnacona himself was on the point of attacking the French with a great number of warriors, whom he had collected in Stadacona.

It is not clear that all these statements are true. But it is well known that Cartier meant, at any rate, to capture Donnacona and others in order to present them at the Court of France. He thought they would be useful in making King Francis feel more concern respecting the new countries. About ten persons were thus seized.

The people of Donnacona were in great distress on account of the loss of their chiefs. All night their sad cries were heard along the river bank. Next day Cartier made Donnacona shew himself on the ship's deck. The captive chief then said to his people that he was only going to visit the King of France, but would return to them next year.

Soon afterwards, on May 6th, the Great Hermine and the other ship, sailed. The poor savages of Stadacona lost sight of their chief and countrymen, and never again beheld them. While we cannot help blaming Jacques Cartier for an action which seems to us so cruel, it is fair to mention that many other sea-commanders have done the like.

24. Cartier's voyage home lasted more than two months. He landed at St. Malo on the 16th of July, and then went to Paris to make his report to the King. Francis received him with favour, and saw the chiefs. He ordered them to be taken care of and to be taught in religion. He would, perhaps, have sent Cartier on another voyage the following year. But he was then at war with the Emperor of Spain and Germany, which took up all his attention. Not only the captive Indians, but Cartier himself fell out of notice. The Indians died. Cartier staid at home, at St. Malo, waiting for better times.

CHAPTER V.

Jacques Cartier and Roberval.

25. After a delay of four years, the affairs of France allowed King Francis to think again of Canada. Now it was proposed to send out people to settle there, and to found another empire for France in the West.

A French noble, named Roberval, was appointed by the King to be the head of the new colony. He had the title of "the King's Lieutenant General over the countries of Canada, Hochelaga, Saguenay, and neighbouring parts."

To command the fleet, Jacques Cartier was appointed, with the title of "Captain-General."

26. On May 23rd 1541, Cartier sailed from St. Malo with five ships. Roberval was not ready to start, but was to follow soon, with more ships and supplies.

27. Cartier had a long passage of three months. On August 23rd, he reached the mouth of the St. Croix, when the Indians of Stadacona immediately flocked to his vessels asking for Donnacona and the other captives. Cartier told them their chief was dead. Of the others, he allowed them to believe that they were doing well in France, not desiring to return to Canada. He soon

saw that the Indians were not, in their hearts, friendly towards himself and followers. Instead, therefore, of mooring his ships again at the St. Croix, he went higher up the St. Lawrence, to *Cap-Rouge*, so as to be farther away from the people of Stadacona. There, at the mouth of a small stream running into the St. Lawrence, three of the ships were made secure. The other two were sent back to France. On the high land a fort was begun, all necessary out-buildings were made, and the people were set at work clearing ground.

28. While these works were going on, Cartier paid a visit to Hochelaga. The Indians there were as friendly as before. They tried to help him to pass up the rapids above their town, and to procure more information about the country westward.

29. On returning to Cap-Rouge he found his people and the neighbouring Indians on bad terms. Quarrels had taken place. The French were defied by the savages and scarcely dared to go unarmed outside their fort. Roberval had not arrived, which displeased Cartier, for there was not enough of gunpowder and arms.

30. There was ill-feeling between the French and the savages during the ensuing winter. Cartier's people were not content. They suffered from cold and scurvy. Long before spring, all wished to leave the country as soon as possible. But we do not know much concerning the events of that winter.

31. As soon as the river was clear of ice, in the spring of 1542, Cartier and all his people went on board ship, and set sail for France. At Newfoundland, Cartier met Roberval, who was now on his way out, with three large and two small ships, carrying 200 men and women. Cartier told his superior officer that he had not been able to remain longer at Cap-Rouge because of the trouble which the Indians constantly gave. Roberval ordered him to return to the St. Lawrence. But Cartier did not obey him. On the contrary, he weighed anchor in the night time and continued his

voyage homewards. He arrived safe at St. Malo and gave the best account he could, to the king, concerning his conduct.

CARTIER.

32. Roberval, with his five ships, reached Cap-Rouge in July. At that place he passed two wretched winters. Many of his people were *convicts*, who had been taken out of the public prisons in order to go out as *colonists* to the banks of the St. Lawrence. To keep such persons in order, Roberval made use of severe punishments, such as *flogging*, *imprisonment*, and even *hanging*.

In course of time, provisions and other necessary things ran short. Roberval sent home to the King for succour. But Francis either could not, or would not send it.

33. In the spring of 1544, Roberval was anxiously looking for the arrival of succour from France. He had made some poor attempts at cultivating the ground. He had also visited Hochelaga and the country of the

Saguenay. But his journeys were of little or no benefit, and caused the loss of many lives.

In the end, the King of France sent ships to bring home Roberval and all who remained with him alive. Some say that Jacques Cartier was employed in thus saving his former chief. At any rate we may be sure that Roberval and his people were very glad to return to their native land

34 From what has been said, we learn that Jacques Cartier made three if not four voyages to Canada. At the time of his last trip he was about fifty years of age. We are not told what afterwards befell him. It is thought, however, that he lived, in quiet, a few years, at St. Malo, his native place. The remains of his house were to be seen there as late as the year 1865.

He was a brave and skilful sailor, a wise commander, and a pious man. It was not his fault if but little was done, in his own times, to render his services useful to France and to the world. He will always be famous in history as the great sea-captain who first made Canada known.

35. Roberval's attempt was the first ever made to found a colony in Canada. Five years after his failure, namely in 1549, he perished at sea, along with his brother. He was, at the time, trying to take out to the St. Lawrence another fleet, and another set of colonists.

CHAPTER VI.

Canada forgotten.—Fur trade.—The Marquis de la Roche.—Sable Island.

36. From the days of Jacques Cartier and Roberval, the history of Canada leaps over a period of more than 60 years. King Francis, and four kings of France after

him died in that time. They were all so taken up with their affairs at home that they forgot Canada.*

Although Canada was thus forgotten by the kings, yet the French traders did not cease to visit the St. Lawrence. They went to buy the skins of wild animals from the Indian hunters. These used to meet the traders, to traffic with them, at Tadoussac, and other places on the river. Furs were, in those days, sold for high prices in Europe. The French traders gave the Indians, in exchange for the skins of wild animals, hatchets, knives, cloth, and various iron and brass vessels. It is also thought that in this way the Indians first came to know what the French called "eau de vie," of which the poor savages learned to be very fond.

So it happened that nothing more was done towards settling Canada for a long time after the last attempt of Roberval.

37. In the year 1589, the throne of France was filled by Henry IV, called in French history, *the Great.* During his reign, which lasted until 1610, men's thoughts were once more turned to Canada, or New France.

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* *Note for the Teacher.* We here use the name Canada to denote only a part of the region through which the St. Lawrence flows, from the great Lakes in the west, to Gaspé. But this was not the name commonly used in France when they spoke of the king's American territories, for they called these "*New France.*" This name was first given by *Verrazzani* in the time of Francis I, about 1523. Verrazzani had been sent out to explore the American coast. To it, from the shores of New England to Labrador, and to the unknown regions beyond, he gave the title, New France. So Canada was a part of this New France, and came to be so ealled about the latter part of the reign of Francis. Of course New France had no known boundaries. The French claimed that it included much of what the English called New England. It also included Nova Scotia (or Acadia) also those vast regions in the interior of North America which extend south of the great lakes and now form the more inland parts of the United States. In short New France although used chiefly to denote Canada, was a great part of North Ameriea claimed to belong to the French kings and proudly spoken of as the territory of a future great French empire in the west.

38 The Marquis de la Roche had been made Viceroy of New France by King Henry III. His appointment was little better than an empty title But he did make some attempt to turn it to account. It would scarcely be worth while to speak of it here but for a curious story about a number of men, left by him on a desert island.

De la Roche had leave to take with him about fifty convicts out of the French prisons. He then sailed westward and happened to come upon *Sable Island*, a miserable spot, nearly covered with sand and stones, and without any trees growing. Still, there must have been some herbage, because there were goats and cattle running about, wild. Many years before de la Roche's time, animals, of the sorts named, had been let loose on the island. De la Roche wished to see something of New France before choosing a place of settlement. Perhaps the convicts were found too troublesome to be kept on board while search was being made for a suitable spot. At any rate the whole fifty were landed and left on Sable Island, while de la Roche went to observe the neighbouring coasts. He intended, of course, to come again and remove them, but storms prevented his return, and drove his ship across the sea to France. There, de la Roche was seized by another noble, his enemy; and shut up in prison several years. At last he was freed, and the case of the convicts on Sable Island was made known to king Henry IV. The king ordered a sea-captain, named Chédotel, to go out, and learn what had become of them.

Chédotel visited the island, and brought off twelve of the poor wretches, who were all that remained alive. They were hideous in appearance, and scarcely like human beings. They had very long beards, and were clad in sea-wolf skins. For shelter, they had made caves in the sand, and for food, they had depended upon fish and the flesh of such animals as they could catch. Sometimes they had been so fortunate as to find

on the coast pieces of wood, and metal, cast ashore from ship-wrecked vessels. None but the strongest had been able to survive a condition so horrible. Most likely they had quarrelled and fought with each other, so that the weakest may have died by the hands of the others.

Chédotel carried the twelve to France, and presented them before the king, with their long beards and clothing, just as they were on Sable Island. Henry IV listened to their tale and pardoned them for their former crimes. Each received a present of 50 crowns. Doubtless they became, after that, useful citizens; but when they were on Sable Island they had wished themselves back in their former condition of convicts in the French prisons.

39. After de la Roche, other persons received *commissions*, from Henry IV, to trade with New-France and to found colonies. Amongst them we read of *Captain Chauvin*, *M. de Monts*, and especially, *Samuel de Champlain*.

We need say but little about Chauvin, for he only carried on some traffic in furs with the Indians, chiefly at the station named *Tadoussac*, at the mouth of the river Saguenay. De Monts and others founded Port Royal (*Annapolis*) in Acadia, now called Nova Scotia. Afterwards, the same De Monts, with Champlain, and another, named *Pontegravé*, turned their attention to the St. Lawrence, in a way which led to the settling of Canada.

CHAPTER VII.

The Indians.—The Peltry Traffic.

40. In the history of Canada we often find mention made of the Indians, and of the traffic in furs and skins carried on with them. To these we think it well to devote a chapter before we go on further with the history.

Why were the natives of North America called *Indians?*

In order to answer this question, the young reader must bear in mind that when Columbus, and the other early navigators, first reached the islands and continent of America, they supposed them to be parts of Asia—such as Japan, China, and the East Indies. The natives also were seen to have dark complexions, and, in some other respects, to be like those of Asia. So they all came to be called *Indians.* Even when it was found out that America was not part of Asia, the name first given by mistake, to the savages, was not changed.

41. The Indians with whom we have here to do, were those of New-France. They consisted of many tribes. The principal ones were the *Algonquins*, *Hurons*, *Montagnais*, and *Ottawas.* There were also the *Micmacs* of Nova Scotia, the *Abenaquis* of the region now called Maine, and five tribes of very fierce people named *Iroquois.*

The Indians whom Jacques Cartier saw at the mouth of the Miramichi, and in the Bay Chaleurs, were Micmacs. But it is not certainly known of what tribes those were, who were first found at Stadacona, Cap Rouge, and Hochelaga. Some think they were Iroquois, who were afterwards driven away by the Algonquins, Hurons, and Montagnais.

42. In outward appearance and habits these savages were very much alike. Their skins were of a dark reddish colour. They had coarse black hair, high cheek bones, and piercing eyes, deep sunk in their sockets. They were very swift of foot and active. Their chiefs and warriors were without beards, because they used to pull out the hairs from their faces; also, it was common for them to keep only a single tuft of hair on the crown of the head. On their bodies they smeared grease and streaks of paint or dye. In winter, they clothed themselves with the skins of wild animals. They lived chiefly by hunting and fishing. But some tribes also tilled the ground and

raised gourds, melons, and maize, or *Indian corn*. Their dwellings, or *wigwams*, were shaped like tents, made with poles, and covered with sheets of bark.

Indian.

Hunting, fishing, and making war, were the occupations of the men. These thought it beneath them to work at any kind of labour, and left all this to the women, as well as all the care of their children.

In disposition the Savages were fierce, cruel, and cunning. They seldom forgave an affront. They used to *scalp* the enemies whom they had killed, and to torment those whom they had taken alive. They bore fatigue, hunger, cold, and bodily pain, without shrinking or complaning. Even when tormented by their enemies they scorned to utter any cries except those of defiance. In fact, they gloried in shewing that they could not be made to heed pain.

In the chase, and in war, they made use of various weapons—bows and arrows, knives, clubs, and *tomahawks*. When they came to know Europeans they learned to use fire-arms. For moving about upon the

lakes and rivers, they had *canoes* made of bark. They used tobacco, even before the Europeans came, for Cartier describes smoking as a habit common amongst them. On certain occasions, such as meetings of their chiefs, and when those who had been enemies met to make peace, they used a pipe with ornaments, called the *Calumet*. This was passed round, each person in turn takimg a few *whiffs*.

Indian wigwam.

When not engaged in warfare or hunting they, for the most part, spent their time in idleness. They learned the use of strong drink from the Europeans, so that drunkenness became common among all the tribes. They were also great gluttons.

43. The Indians believed in dreams, omens, and evil

spirits. As they were heathens, of course they knew not the true God of the Christians. Yet, they had a sort of notion of a Supreme Being, of whom they spoke as "the Great Spirit."

We have here spoken of the savages, or Indians, because no one can pursue the history of Canada without some knowledge of them. Much more might be said, but it would be tedious to do so in this place.

44. We must next speak of the *Peltry* trade, that is the traffic in the skins of wild animals, of which mention has already been made.

After the time of Jacques Cartier and Roberval, European traders visited the St. Lawrence to procure skins from the Indians. Both in the waters, and in the forests, the Indian hunters killed various creatures, for the sake both of their flesh and their skins. Amongst the chief were, the *Seal*, the *Porpoise*, the *Beaver*, the *Bear*, the *Otter*, the *Wolf*, the *Fox*, the *Elk*, the *Lynx*, the *Martin*, the *Mink*, the *Weasel*, and *Muskrat*.

The traders brought, in exchange, knives, hatchets, cooking-vessels, and pieces of cloth, besides many other small articles. The skins and furs, of which the elk's and the beaver's were most valuable, were thus cheaply procured. But, in Europe, the traders sold them at high rates.

Afterwards, when settlements were founded on the banks of the St. Lawrence by the French, the peltry trade became a very great business. It was carried on by persons who acted for companies formed in France. In the course of time the traffic was pursued in the most distant parts of North America.

First " Habitation " of Champlain at Quebec, 1608.

CHAPTER VIII.

Champlain.—The foundation of Quebec.

45. We must now make known to our readers that very noble person whose name has been already mentioned. Every lover of Canada thinks with pride and pleasure of *Samuel de Champlain.*

46. Like Jacques Cartier, Champlain was a great sea-captain during the earlier part of his life. He made several voyages to the West Indies. Afterwards, along with M. Pontegravé, who was both a seaman and a merchant, he made a voyage to Tadoussac, at the mouth of the river Saguenay. From this place, the two went up the St. Lawrence in a large boat, as far as Cartier had been in the year 1535. Champlain took notice of the different places on the river, which, in later years, became the sites of Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, and Lachine.

Next, he took part in the founding of *Port Royal* or *Annapolis*, and made voyages along the coasts of New

England, Acadia, Cap-Breton, and of the regions surrounding the gulf of the St. Lawrence. All this happened before the year 1608. Then, with his old friend Pontegravé in another vessel, he was sent by de Monts to found a colony in Canada.

47. While Pontegravé staid at Tadoussac to traffic with the savages, Champlain went higher up the river to the north end of the Isle of Orleans. Looking around he thought the scene both grand and beautiful. He went over to the foot of the lofty cliff, near the mouth of the small river St. Croix where Cartier had wintered in 1535, and landed there.

The few savages to be seen were different from those of Cartier's time. There were now no traces of the Indian town, Stadacona, which Cartier had found near the St. Croix seventy three years before

Champlain with the eye of a prophet, foresaw the advantage of making so goodly a place the chief station of the French power in New-France.

48. He, therefore, brought on shore his people, with their effects and supplies of food and arms. Men were set at work to raise a dwelling and storehouse. Others cleared ground, in which Champlain sowed seeds from France, in order to make trial, of the soil of Canada*. Steps were also taken to secure the station from attack and cannon were placed. The day of landing happened to be July 3rd, 1608; so this has been taken as the date of the foundation of Quebec.

49. Champlain had come to found a colony and to remain as its ruler. He spent his time in putting forward the works begun, and in preparing for cold weather. He had already learned, at Port Royal, what sort of winters might be looked for in Canada. Ponte-

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* See the cut at the head of this chapter. The site of the ancient premises, called "*the Habitation*," and of the first garden or cleared grouud, where Champlain sowed seeds to try the soil of Canada, is now that of a market place and buildings in the Lower Town of Quebec.

gravé went home in the autumn, while 30 men staid at Quebec with Champlain. Of these, 22 died of scurvy during the winter; only 8, who recovered from the disease, lived to see the spring of the year 1609.

CHAPTER IX.

Champlain and the Indians.—Warfare against the Iroquois.

50. Champlain found out that the Montagnais, Hurons, Algonquins, and other Indians of the North side of the St. Lawrence, were at war with the Iroquois. He desired to have the good will of all the savages, and especially of those who were to be the nearest neighbours of the French. But he soon saw that he must take a part in their quarrels. So he agreed with the chiefs of the Montagnais, Hurons, and Algonquins, to aid them against the Iroquois. Their chiefs promised, in return, to help Champlain in his designs, and to be good friends to the French.

51. According to his agreement with the chiefs, Champlain was called upon by them to march against the Iroquois. This he did several times, in the years 1609, 1610, and 1615. It would take up more space than can be afforded in this little book to describe all the particulars. So we must confine ourselves to those which are most interesting.

In 1609 Champlain, and two Frenchmen, went with a large body of Montagnais, Hurons and Algonquins, in canoes, from the St. Lawrence into the river Richelieu—then called the "river of the Iroquois." The course of this river led him into a beautiful lake, named, after himself, "Lake Champlain." Then another lake was reached, afterwards called "*St. Sacrament,*" now "*Lake George.*" On the shores of this, Champlain and the Indians landed, being not far from the settlements of the Iroquois. In fact, they soon saw a party

of their enemies, who happened to be on their way towards the St. Lawrence. It was the 28th of July 1609.

Champlain placed his two French followers some distance apart from each other, and behind the trunks of trees. He told them to fire upon the Iroquois as soon as they saw him do so. Having guns, he expected that he and his two companions alone would put the enemy to flight. His Indian allies were drawn up in a line. Just as the Iroquois were about to begin, Champlain suddenly shewed himself in front. They had never before seen such an object as he was, with his gun pointed towards them. Before their surprise was ended, he fired, killing a chief and wounding another warrior. Immediately afterwards, the two Frenchman fired. The Iroquois at once took to flight in all directions. The Canadian Indians, with loud yells, chased them. The Iroquois were completely defeated, many being killed and some taken prisoners.

Thus Champlain helped his allies to gain an easy victory.

52. We must relate what happened after the battle, in order to shew the way in which the Indians used to behave towards their conquered enemies.

First, from the head of each of those they had slain the *scalp* was torn off, that is, the skin, with the hair on. It was the custom of the Indians to do this, and to carry the scalps of their enemies, hanging down from their girdles, as proofs of victory.

Then, they lighted a fire, from which they took blazing sticks, and held the burning ends against different parts of the body of one of their prisoners. The poor creature did not shrink or groan. He even sang his *death-song*, as they told him to do. They pulled off the nails of his fingers and toes, drove pointed sticks into his arms, and cut out pieces of flesh from them. Afterwards, dreadful to relate! when they had torn off his scalp, they poured burning gum over his scull.

Champlain looked on, in horror, but the cruel wretches would not allow him to hinder them. At last,

he did put an end to the scene; for, with his gun, he suddenly ended the life of the poor victim.

Such was the way in which the Hurons, and Algonquins treated one of their prisoners. When Champlain tried to save him, from them, they told him it was proper to torment a captive, for they themselves would be dealt with in the same manner, if taken by the Iroquois.

The other prisoners were carried off by the warriors to their own settlements. Champlain himself returned to Quebec.

53. In 1610 Champlain again marched with the Canadian Indians against the Iroquois. The events which occured were similar to those of 1609—another battle, the defeat of the Iroquois, and dreadful cruelty towards the captives.

In 1609 and 1610, when Champlain paid visits to Paris, he told the king all his doings in Canada.

CHAPTER X.

Champlain loses a great friend.—His trips across the Atlantic.—His marriage.—Madame de Champlain in Canada.

54. Henry IV, of France, who was a good friend of Champlain, heard, with pleasure, his report. This king's friendship procured for him the favour of other persons of wealth and high rank. Champlain liked this, because he wished to gain in France all the help he could for his colony in Canada. One of his chief wishes was to have the heathen Indians taught to be Christians. But this could not be brought about without sending amongst them priests to *convert* them. In course of time Champlain partly gained his end, through the favour he met with at court, among the nobles and the clergy.

But when he visited Henry IV, as mentioned above, he saw him for the last time. Some months afterwards,

as the king was riding through the streets of Paris, he was killed by an *assassin*. So Champlain lost a powerful friend. He had returned to Canada in the spring of 1610, and had again helped the Hurons and Algonquins to beat the Iroquois, when he heard of the king's death. The news led him to visit France again, for fear the colony should be neglected, after losing such a friend.

55. Champlain made many trips across the Atlantic. In the summer season, he attended to his affairs in Canada, such as the buildings at Quebec, marching with the Indians against the Iroquois, travelling to distant parts, finding out new places and naming them, and ruling the people. But in the Autumn he often went to France to spend the winter, and make friends there for the colony.

Sometimes he staid away two or three years at a time.

56. When he was in Paris in 1611, he married a lady whose Christian name was *Hélène*. After her, he called an island in the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, "St. Helens." This lady was very young and beautiful. She did not, at first, come to Canada, but afterwards spent several years there. The savages had never before seen a lady from Europe. They were so delighted with Champlain's kind and gentle wife that they looked upon her as an angel. After the fashion of those times she used to wear a small looking glass hung from her girdle. When the Indians came near her they could see themselves in the glass, and this made them think, and say, that she carried the image of each in her heart. She was very good indeed to the poor savages and their children. The country was then in a state too rough, and the winters too severe to allow of her staying long. So she went home again with her husband to Paris, but Champlain returned to his duties in Canada.

57. We must now say more about Champlain's journies in the then unknown regions of North America. A full account of his travels would fill a large volume.

Indeed, his own narrative, forms a great book, which was printed in Paris more than two hundred years ago.

CHAPTER XI.

Champlain's Journies.

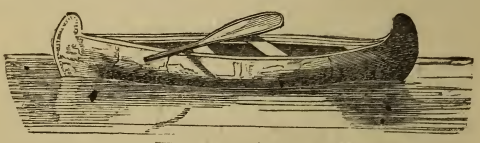
58. We have mentioned that Champlain, with his friend Pontegravé, made his way up the St. Lawrence, above Hochelaga, before he came to settle in Canada. Then, in 1609 and 1610, we have seen that he went with the Indians up the Richelieu, into the lake called after his own name.

In 1611, he went again up to Hochelaga, and visited Lake St. Louis and the Lake of Two Mountains. At this time he had with him a number of Frenchmen in boats. Many Indians came down in canoes from the higher parts of the Ottawa river, bringing skins for traffic. The chiefs liked Champlain very much and asked him to come, along with his Frenchmen, to visit their hunting grounds and settlements. This he promised, and really wished to do, but could not go until four years later.

While at Hochelaga he caused his men to clear ground and to try the soil by sowing some kinds of seed. The place where this was done he named "Place Royale." It was where Montreal was afterwards built.

59. In May, 1613, he again went up to Hochelaga and staid a short time at St. Helen's Island. At the end of the month he set out, with an Indian guide and four Frenchmen, to visit the Chiefs in the Ottawa region. In those days the rivers formed the roads for moving through the country. But the rapids above Hochelaga, and those of the river Ottawa, could not be passed by people in boats. So Champlain and his companions had often to carry their canoes, arms, and food, along the rocky banks. They went up

the Ottawa to Allumette Island. There the French were kindly received by Algonquin chiefs. The savages of those parts were commonly called the "*Ottawas*," and were then rather numerous. While there, Champlain heard of "the Sea of the North" by



Canoe.

which was meant Hudson's Bay. He was very anxious to reach it, but was obliged to content himself with such news of it as he could gain from the Indians. A great number of savages went down the Ottawa with him, when he returned from Allumette Island. Their canoes were loaded with skins. At Lake St. Louis and Hochelaga the French bought these, and carried them to their ships at Quebec and Tadoussac. Champlain, at this time, was the chief agent of a French company, which, every season, sent out ships and men to carry on the fur traffic.

60. Again, in 1615, Champlain made another journey to the Ottawa. This time, he crossed to Lake Nipissing, and thence to the shores of Lake Huron. Then passing down along the coast of Georgian Bay, he arrived at the headquarters of the Huron Indians. These had many considerable towns or "bourgades," surrounded by palisades and well filled with inhabitants. They are said to have numbered about 30,000 souls. Their country was the fine and fertile region, lying between the Georgian Bay and the lake now called "Simcoe."

61. It was early in August when Champlain arrived among the Hurons. As these were still at war with

the Iroquois, an army was made ready to march with him and the chiefs.

To reach the country of the Iroquois, they crossed Lake Simcoe and moved to the north shore of lake Ontario, at the part now called the *Bay of Quinté*. Passing to the south shore of Ontario, they landed, and marched about 100 miles, until they came near the Iroquois settlements.

It happened that the Iroquois were now much better prepared than before to stand their ground. They had a fort made of the trunks and branches of trees.

Not being so afraid, as they used to be, of fire arms, they defended themselves with bows, and arrows, and stones. The Hurons neither kept good order nor regarded Champlain's advice. Presently, Champlain was wounded, and the Hurons were beaten back from the fort. After that, the Huron chiefs made up their minds to retreat. So they went back to Lake Ontario, and crossed over to the north shore. Champlain wished them to give him boats and men, to take him down the St. Lawrence, from Lake Ontario to Hochelaga. But they pretended they could not do so. The fact is, the chiefs meant him to go back to their settlements, and to spend the winter with them. This he felt forced to do, for, by the time they arrived at the Huron settlements, the winter had begun.

62. But this long journey was not without profit. Champlain took notice of the Ottawa regions, on his way, and also of many streams and lakes, as well as the natives he met with. Lakes Nipissing, Huron, Simcoe and Ontario, became thus known to him, and to the world. He was able, besides, during the long winter, to make friends of many Indians, whose tribes dwelt in the neighbourhood of Lake Huron. His object in doing this was partly to lead them to come down to Hochelaga, Three Rivers and Quebec, to traffic. But he had another end in view. This was to get them to become Christians, and, for that purpose, to allow

themselves to be taught. For, through the friends he had made for Canada in France, priests were now ready to come amongst them. In fact, one named *le Caron*, of the order of *Recollets*, had already made his way into their country. Champlain and le Caron, together, paid several visits to Indian tribes near Lake Huron.

63. In May 1661, Champlain, with a large party of Hurons set out, from the Huron country for Hochelaga and Quebec. Forty days were spent on the way, and it was July before the journey was ended.

He had been so long away that the people feared he was lost. So when they saw him again, safe among them, they were very joyful. They met together to thank God for bringing back to them one they loved so well.

CHAPTER XII.

The Missionnaries.—Champlain at Quebec.

64. One of the great aims of Champlain was to provide for religion in the colony. He was a very pious man himself and wished others to be the same.

When in France in 1609 and 1610, he tried to lead his friends to aid him in carrying out his wishes. Five years afterwards he brought out four religious persons of the order of Recollets. He also built a chapel at Quebec.

The four Recollets were afterwards followed by others. They prepared ground near the river St. Croix, for a habitation and garden. The name of the river they changed to *St. Charles*.

Some of the Recollets went away as *missionaries* to the Indians, to teach them religion. Others were kept for service at Quebec, Three Rivers and Tadoussac.

Some years later, in 1625, priests of another order came to assist the Recollets. They were of the order of *Jesuits*.

65. The missionaries, both Recollets and Jesuits, were men of wonderful patience and courage. They knew they would have to bear fatigue, heat, cold, hunger and pain, and, perhaps to end their days by a cruel death among the savages. Yet they went forth upon their work with cheerful zeal.

At the French stations the priests held religious services for the people of the Colony. They also taught the children of the Indians, and converted as many of the parents as they could.

The first missionary of the Hurons was *le Caron*, who has been mentioned before.

66. At Quebec, as well as the other stations, the French people under Champlain were the servants of a company in France. For their use the company sent out the food, clothing, and other things needed. Champlain's chief business was to attend to all the company's affairs as their agent. But he looked forward to a time when the country would be part of a great French empire in America. His mind was full of this idea. So he tried all he could to make the station of Quebec the beginning of a future city. He tried also to induce the company to send out settlers from France. However, for a long time, very few such came. The company neglected this part of their duty. They sometimes did not even send supplies enough for the people. Champlain went several times to France to try to mend matters.

67. In 1620 he made a great effort, for he desired to see the country become something more than a mere trading place. The King of France, then Louis XIII, appointed him his Lieutenant in Canada, and wrote a letter, praising his services. After this, besides being the company's agent, he was considered to represent the King.

About this time also, the fort which had been built at Quebec was an object of attention to Champlain. He wished it made stronger and larger, so as to contain, if

required, all the people. Men were therefore kept constantly at work upon it. It stood upon the top of a precipice from which there was a fine view, and was named the Fort or *Castle of St. Louis*. Champlain had in view two objects. One was to defend the place against the English, in case they should come up the St. Lawrence and try to destroy the French settlements in Canada, as they had already done in Acadia.

The other was protection, both of the French colonists and the Canadian Indians, from the Iroquois. These fierce people kept up a constant warfare. They came into Canada, in bands, by the way of the River Richelieu and down from Lake Ontario. Sometimes, they fell upon parties of Algonquins and Hurons, on the land. At other times, they lay in wait for the Huron hunters when these were coming down the St. Lawrence, and suddenly darted out upon their canoes laden with skins from the upper country. The poor Canadian Indians were thus continually robbed and put to death. Sometimes the Iroquois warriors came as far as Quebec. They spared neither Indians nor French. In fact, ever since Champlain had first helped the Hurons and Algonquins, in 1609, the Iroquois looked upon the French with deadly hatred. So Champlain was wise in providing a good fort at Quebec, for defence, both against the Iroquois and the English.

CHAPTER XIII.

Champlain neglected.—A new Company.—Quebec taken by Kirkt.—Champlain taken prisoner to Europe.

68. Towards the year 1627 the Company of which Champlain was agent was very neglectful indeed. He was left short of all kinds of supplies, and had only about 50 men with him at Quebec. France and England were then at war. Champlain thought it quite likely that the English would try to take the place. Even

with his few men he had no fears, except on account of the scarcity of food, gunpowder, and balls. But he and those with him, were almost left to starve. Perhaps the Jesuits and the Recollets, from their gardens and lands

Tomahawk.

on the St. Charles could keep themselves; and there were one or two families who farmed, and could raise their own food. But all the others depended on the company, who left them helpless. In fact the company cared nothing for the Colony except to make gain by the fur traffic.

69. While matters were in that bad condition at Quebec, a new company, called the "Company of 100 Associates" was formed at Paris. A famous French statesman, *Cardinal Richelieu*, was at the head of it. It took the place of the old company under which Champlain and Pontegravé had served.

Immediately, ships with supplies for Canada were sent out. But they never reached Quebec.

70. An English commander, named *Kirkt*, came up the St. Lawrence with several ships. This was in 1628. That year Kirkt came no farther than Tadoussac. Then he went down the river again, and took the French vessels which were bringing out supplies for Canada. The consequence was, Champlain and his people were nearly starved to death before the following spring. Still, they managed to support themselves until July 1629, when Kirkt's ships were seen in the harbour of Quebec.

Kirkt called upon Champlain to surrender. He knew the bad condition of the French and offered good terms. Being without food, and means of defence, Champlain was forced to submit. Together with his friend Pontegravé, and all under his command, except a few families who desired to remain, he went on board Kirkt's vessel. He was then carried off to England, whence he passed over to France.

The English took possession of Quebec.

Thus were all Champlain's hopes destroyed. His colony, after 21 years of labour and anxiety was now ruined.

CHAPTER XIV.

Champlain Governor of Canada.—His death.

71. The English kept Quebec about three years, when, in 1632, a treaty was made between England and France. Canada was restored to its former masters, the French.

The Company of 100 Associates, who now received the charge of the country, appointed Champlain their chief officer. They gave him, however, a higher rank and more power than before. The King, also, gave him a higher commission. In fact he became Governor of New France, instead of merely the chief agent of a trading company.

72. In the winter of 1632 preparations were made in France for sending out a fleet, with settlers and supplies of all kinds.

All was ready by March 1633, and, on the 23rd of that month, Champlain set sail at Dieppe.

He had three armed ships, which carried 200 persons, with plenty of provisions, arms, and goods.

On May 23rd, Champlain arrived in the harbour of Quebec. It was a joyful day when the noble founder of the colony stepped ashore, and again took up his quarters in Fort St. Louis.

73 Much damage had been done while the English held Quebec. The buildings in the place were ruined. The chapel, built in 1615, as well as the houses of the Recollets, and Jesuits, on the river St. Charles, and other structures, were destroyed.

Champlain set to work to rebuild the place. A new Chapel was made. The Jesuits soon afterwards began a new and much larger building than they had before, which took the name of the "Jesuit's College of Quebec." Fort St. Louis was repaired and made stronger.

As for the Recollets, the Company of Associates refused to allow them to return to Canada.

74. Some of the new settlers were sent to Three Rivers. Here also, Champlain had buildings raised, and a platform, with cannon mounted on it. To check the Iroquois he sent a party of men to build a small fort, on a little island called Richelieu, in the St. Lawrence, about half way between Quebec and Three Rivers.

75. None were more pleased at Champlain's return than the Indians. They came in great numbers to welcome him. The Chiefs who had known him in the Ottawa region, and at Lake Huron, made journies to Quebec, on purpose to see him again. The fur traffic had fallen off during the stay of the English. Now it was restored. The Ottawas and Hurons again came in their canoes, laden with skins, to trade at Hochelaga, Three Rivers, and Quebec.

76. But Champlain did not live long after his return. In October, 1635, he fell sick. No longer able to go about, he lay in bed many weeks. Although he knew those who came near him, he was unable to attend to business, or to sign his name. On Christmas day he expired.

In his last moments he was attended by a Jesuit priest, whom he loved, called *Father le Jeune*.

When he was dead all the people were grieved; feeling that they had lost a father and friend.

PORTRAIT OF CHAMPLAIN.

CHAPTER XV.

Champlain's qualities.---His trials and efforts.—His pleasing manners.—His last illness and funeral.—His vault and bones found 221 years after his death.

77. Our young readers will not be sorry to have another chapter about Samuel de Champlain, for he was such a man as we can scarcely speak of too much or too highly. Nor will they meet with many names in Canadian history, nor, indeed, in the history of any country, more worthy to be remembered and mentioned with respect. In short, he was so good in disposition and conduct, so faithful in doing his duty, and his whole course of life was so full of examples of piety and wisdom, courage and industry, patience and perseverance, that he deserves never to be forgotten.

78. Champlain was born in France, at a place called *Brouages*, in the year 1567. He was therefore forty one years old when he founded Quebec, and 68 at the time of his death.

79. In the task of trying to found a colony in Canada he spent about 30 years of his life. He must have borne many hardships. His voyages across the Atlantic, between Canada and France, were at least fifteen in number. He went to and fro in small crowded vessels, such as people now would not think of travelling in, even for a few days. At that time a passage usually lasted from two to three months. Often, the little ships, and crews, honoured by the presence of this noble person, were tossed about by storms until all on board were in danger of perishing. Sometimes the supplies of food and water ran short. Generally, there was suffering, as well as loss of life, from scurvy.

80. Perhaps Champlain's most wonderful quality was *perseverance*. When every body else seemed willing to forget Canada, he never lost heart in its behalf. He spoke continually in favour of it, in public and in private, in the houses of the great, in the camp, and in the King's court. To some he recommended Canada as a good country to settle in. To others, who were full of zeal for religion, he talked of the duty of teaching the poor Indians to know God. He used to say it was better to be the means of saving one soul than to found an empire.

81. He was very pleasing in his speech and manners. This, and his many voyages and writings, made him well known and liked in France. Not only the priests and nobles, but the King also, for his sake, were induced to take a great interest in Canada and its inhabitants. The Savages always found him agreeable. The chiefs delighted in his friendly and jocose speeches. One of them said to him "you always please us and make us laugh." Once, to please them, he had some bear's flesh cooked, and tried to eat it. They, of course, were delighted. But Champlain did not much relish that kind of food, for he said to a priest who was with him "what would people say, in France, to such stuff, *as a delicacy*." We have already mentioned the long

distances the chiefs came to behold and welcome him on his return to Canada in 1633.

82. On Christmas day, 1635, he died, after he had been ill about ten weeks. During his illness, the Jesuit Fathers, Charles Lalemant and Paul le Jeune, waited upon him. Although he could not move about, or even sign his name, he gave many proofs of patience, and of his concern for the welfare of the colony. His remains were followed to the church by the people, soldiers, Indian chiefs and converted savages—all wishing to shew their love for him, and their respect for his memory. When the burial services were ended, le Jeune opened and read aloud a letter. This had been placed in his care some time before. It made known to the people of the colony the name of the officer who was to rule, until Champlain's successor should arrive from France.

83. Champlain's body was put into a stone vault, made for the purpose. It is thought that a small chapel was afterwards built over it. But this being destroyed by fire, the exact spot remained unknown until the year 1856, when, by accident, some workmen came upon the vault and bones of the founder of Quebec. Le Jeune, who gives a short account of Champlain's death and burial, observes, that, although he died outside of his native country France, "*his name will be none the less glorious to posterity.*" At any rate Canada is fortunate in having had such a man to be her first Governor.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Governors after Champlain.

84. The valiant and faithful Champlain being dead, other Governors, from time to time, were sent out by "The Company of Associates" to rule the colony. Of these Governors, up to the year 1663, a list is given at the end of this chapter. They were all old officers,

pious and brave, who had served in the armies of the King of France.

85. Every new Governor brought with him a few soldiers. The priests, people of the colony, and Indians, used to receive him as if he were the King himself. Guns were fired and the keys of the Fort presented, and then all marched up in procession from the water's edge. On the way they had to pass near a huge wooden cross planted on the rising ground. In front of this the new Governor and his followers knelt for a time, after which all went on towards a small church or chapel on the high ground, where divine service was held. Thence the Governor and his officers marched to the Fort, their future residence.

86. But, in those times, not only was the whole country very wild and rough, but the real power of the Governor over it was very small indeed. The few people of the colony, as well as the Canadian Indians, were obedient and loyal. But in all parts, except the immediate neighbourhood of Quebec, the Iroquois were the actual possessors. Ever since Champlain had aided the Hurons, Algonquins, and Montagnais, against these fierce savages, the French and their Indian allies were never safe from attacks. Sometimes the Iroquois were so bold as to approach the French enclosures, near the mouth of the St. Charles. More than once, a newly arrived Governor had to rise hastily from the banquet table in the Fort, in order, with his officers and soldiers, to chase away some prowling band of Iroquois warriors. On these occasions the savages easily escaped into the woods, taking with them, perhaps, some prisoners and scalps.

In fact, brave as were those old Governors, they were scarcely able to maintain the existence of the colony.

87. The reason why the Governors could do so little to protect the colony and to cause its growth, was, the neglect of the Company of Associates. The Company, did not really care for the colony except to make profit

out of the peltry trade. They did not send out soldiers enough. Although, between the years 1628 and 1663, they were bound to send 4000 colonists or settlers, only a few hundreds were actually brought by them. Therefore if it had not been for other causes, the colony under the Company of Associates would have come to nothing.

88. In the next few chapters, we shall read the particulars of the most interesting events in Canada during the time when it was in charge of the Company of Associates. The governors of this period, after Champlain were the following,

M. Montmagny..... from 1636 to 1648
M. D'Ailleboust..... from 1648 to 1651
De Lausons (father and son).. from 1651 to 1658
M. D'Argenson..... from 1658 to 1661
M. D'Avaugour..... ..... from 1661 to 1663

CHAPTER XVII.

Madame de la Peltrie and Marie Guyart.

89. *Madeleine de Chauvigny*, who is better known by the name of *Madame de la Peltrie*, was a beautiful and wealthy French lady. Her husband, M. de la Peltrie, died, leaving her a widow only 22 years old. She had heard of Canada, or New France, from the accounts brought by Champlain. She had also read of the poor heathen Indians, from the letters sent to France by Champlain's friend and confessor, Paul le Jeune. She became filled with the desire of devoting her wealth and services to the object of providing education for those of her own sex in Canada. Her friends, in vain, opposed her design, and she crossed the ocean to Quebec, where she landed on Aug. 1, 1639. She was accompanied by Marie Guyart and two other ladies, with whose aid her purpose was to found a convent of the religious order called the *Ursulines*. In

the same vessel there came three nurses, sent out by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, to open an Hospital called the "*Hotel Dieu.*" Furniture, and all things necessary, both for the Hospital and the Convent, were brought.

MADAME DE LA PELTRIE.

Madame de la Peltrie and her companions were received with much respect and ceremony by the Governor, M. Montmagny. He gave them the grounds required for buildings and gardens, and did all he could to protect them, and to aid them in carrying out their objects.

Soon, by means of workmen, paid and supported by Madame de la Peltrie, the first Ursuline Convent at Quebec was built, and, near to it, a small stone house for her own use.

90. The Savages were much pleased to witness the arrival of Madame de la Peltrie and her party. Some of them had seen one French lady, Madame Champlain, who had come to Quebec twenty years before. But those whom they now beheld were clothed in strange garments, such as had never been seen in the Colony. She caused them to be told that she, and those with her "were daughters of chiefs of France, who, for love

of them, had left country, friends, and all the delights of their native land, in order to teach their children, and to save them from everlasting ruin."

As soon as possible, young Indian girls, and those of the French colonists, were taught regularly at the new convent.

91. Madame de la Peltrie continued, during the rest of her life, to devote herself to the undertaking. She remained in Canada, and died in the year 1671.

The convent which she founded exists to this day. Many thousands of the daughters of French Colonists have been educated there.

92. Madame de la Peltrie's chief assistant in founding her convent was *Marie Guyart*, better known by her religious name "*Marie de l'Incarnation.*" She also was a widow, had heard of Canada, and wished to devote herself to teaching the heathen. She became known to Madame de la Peltrie, and joyfully agreed to go with her.

She proved to be a person wonderfully gifted. In less than three months from the time of her arrival at Quebec, she learned the languages of the Hurons and Algonquins, well enough to speak them, and to teach the Indian children. The Jesuit father le Jeune was her instructor. She was the first Superior of the Ursuline convent. She died in 1672, a few months after her friend de la Peltrie.

93. These two women are famous characters in the early history of Canada. They suffered many trials in the course of their labour of more than 30 years. One of the hardest trials they had to bear was the burning of their convent in 1650. This happened in the night time, when the weather was extremely cold. The inmates were suddenly roused from sleep by the flames. Although all their lives were saved, yet their property was lost. They had to make their escape from the burning building half-clad and barefooted, the ground being deeply covered with snow.

All in the colony were very sorry for the destruction of the convent. M. d'Ailleboust was then Governor. He, and every one who could, aided the Ursulines in their distress. De la Peltrie and her friend the superior exerted themselves to have the convent rebuilt. For this, assistance was sent to them from France, so that, after a time, another building was raised upon the same foundations. The superior herself looked after the work as it went on.

The young Indian and French girls were often taught in classes, under the shade of an immense ash-tree, which grew near, and which, until a few years since, was still to be seen on the convent premises, although more than 500 years old.

CHAPTER XVIII.

M. de Maisonneuve.—The foundation of Ville-Marie (Montreal.)

94. About three years after the foundation of the Hotel-Dieu, and the Ursuline Convent, at Quebec, a noble person, named *M. de Maisonneuve*, arrived from France. He had been chosen to bring out colonists and to found settlements on the island on which *Mount-Royal* stood, and which had been the site of the ancient Indian town *Hochelaga*. Already this territory had begun to be called by its present name, for the Company that sent out M. de Maisonneuve was styled the "*Company of the Island of Montréal.*"

Maisonneuve brought with him about 50 men, able both to till the ground and to use warlike weapons. By him and his followers, on May 18th 1642, the first settlement on the Island was founded and named *Ville-Marie*. It was a little nearer to the mountain than Hochelaga, and became afterwards the site of the modern city, *Montreal*.

95. Maisonneuve was a truly brave and pious man. He had a very hard task before him, for the Iroquois,

like a scourge, troubled the first settlers. Those savages prowled around, watching for opportunities of falling upon and scalping the colonists. In fact, the French never dared to work alone at any distance from their habitations, or without having beside them their fire-arms and swords.

Small wooden forts were built, and enclosures surrounded by palisades, so that when the Iroquois came, the men might have places for instant shelter.

Sometimes the savages came in parties of two or three together, to plague the French and to entice them out to fight. But Maisonneuve was too prudent to allow this. He knew that when his people were a little way beyond their defences, they would meet, perhaps, hundreds of warriors, waiting to overpower them. However, the French were so constantly teased in this way, that they became impatient. They called upon their leader to conduct them to battle. Maisonneuve still refused, until at length his people began to say he was afraid. The valiant knight then saw fit to head a large party of his men in pursuit of some Iroquois. It was as he had foreseen. They soon fell in with a great band of Iroquois, waiting to receive them. In the battle which followed, the French were hard pressed. Several were slain, and the rest, now aware of their error, obliged to fall back. Maisonneuve, with a few chosen officers, covered the retreat. He retired slowly backwards, cutting down the savages as they came near, and was the last to take shelter behind the defences. After this, his people no longer were heedless of his warnings, or pretended to charge him with fear. The spot where the chief part of this fight occurred is that now called the "*Place d'Armes.*" It happened on March 30th, 1644.

96. Maisonneuve several times made voyages to France in order to procure more settlers and soldiers. He had the aid of M. d'Ailleboust, who was afterwards Governor. Through his care and bravery, Maisonneuve

contrived to preserve the Island from being entirely overrun by the Iroquois.

He was a very pious man, like Champlain. He induced religious persons of both sexes, to come out from France to settle at Ville-Marie.

97. On one occasion, when there happened to be a great freshet, he vowed to carry up and plant a wooden cross upon the mountain, in case God should cause the waters to subside. The waters did subside, without doing the injury he feared. Then the pious knight fulfilled his vow. At the head of the religious persons and people of the Island, he marched in procession, carrying a heavy cross on his shoulders. Reaching a high spot, he then planted the cross in the sight of all.

98. Although Maisonneuve was so brave and so good a man, he was made to suffer from enmity. The Governors d'Argenson, d'Avaugour, and especially de Mésy, were unfriendly towards him. The last named governor even ordered him to leave the country. He seems to have not finally given up his post at Ville-Marie until about 1670. In his old age he was honorably maintained at Paris by those whom he had served.

99. Notwithstanding the troubles arising from the attacks of the Iroquois, the inhabitants of Ville-Marie, and the surrounding settlements increased and prospered, as much as, if not more than, in the other parts of Canada.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Missionaries.—Warfare between the Iroquois and the Canadian Indians.

100. We have now to speak again of the Missionaries. These, as the young reader already knows, were the ministers of religion sent from France to go among the Indians, and to teach them to become Christians. They were men for whom no one can help

feeling the utmost respect and admiration. They went forth upon their duties with zealous delight, knowing that they would meet perils on their long journies through the wilderness, and, afterwards, hardships, cruelty, and, perhaps, painful deaths, when they came among the Indian tribes. Then, they never shrank from living with them, in their filthy cabins, eating, with cheerfulness, the coarsest food, and bearing with their rude habits and manners.

The courses of the rivers were then the only routes of travel. At shallow places, and where there were rapids, the missionaries had to assist in carrying the canoes along the banks. Besides this, each bore a pack, or bundle, containing food, clothes, and articles, needed in the missionary work.

101. About the year 1644, when warfare raged fiercely between the Iroquois and the Canadian Indians, there were, every where in Canada, the greatest alarm and distress. Neither the French, nor their savage allies, were spared by the Iroquois whenever these could come at them. But the missionaries, without fear, passed to and fro, between Quebec and the distant regions of the upper Ottawa and Lake Huron.

102. A few years later it became clear that the Iroquois were getting the better of the Hurons and Algonquins. These were driven from the great rivers Ottawa, and St. Lawrence, and from their usual hunting grounds. They were even attacked in their own settlements and bourgades. Still the faithful missionaries would not forsake them. As might have been expected, not a few thus risked and lost their lives. In the next chapter we shall give an account of the end of several of those courageous and worthy men.

CHAPTER XX.

Murder of Missionaries.—Conquest of the Hurons.

103. Amongst the Missionaries who suffered death at the hands of the Indians were the following: *Nicolas Viel*, *Isaac Jogues*, *Anthony Daniel*, *John Brebœuf*, *Gabriel Lalemant*, *Charles Garnier* and *Natal Chabanel.*

104. Viel was a priest of the order of Recollets. He had been for some time a missionary among the Hurons, along with le Caron. In the year 1625, he was returning from the upper Ottawa. He had with him a young Indian boy and an Indian guide. As their canoe was passing down one of the outlets of the Ottawa, called the *Des Prairies River*, just behind Montreal, the savage guide suddenly threw him and the child into the water. The current there was very swift, so that they were both drowned. That part of the river has since borne the name of "*The Recollets' Rapid.*"

105. Isaac Jogues was a Jesuit missionary. In 1642 he was taken captive with several others, by a party of Iroquois, and carried off to their settlements south of Lake Ontario. There he was treated with the utmost cruelty, until, after many months, he made his escape down the river Hudson.

Jogues again came to Canada. He was chosen to go on an errand of peace to the Iroquois settlements, the chiefs having desired this. Notwithstanding his former captivity and sufferings he trusted himself fearlessly amongst them. His business with them being ended, he set out on his return to Quebec. He had even promised to go back to them and to live amongst them as a missionary. In 1646, he was on his way to fulfil that promise. Suddenly, a band of Iroquois fell upon his party. He was seized, bound, and hurried onwards to the Mohawk villages. Instead of being received as a missionary, he was treated as a

prisoner taken in war. In fact, the fickle savages had changed their minds, determined to remain at war with the French. There happened at that time to be a fever raging in the Iroquois villages. Their crops also were being destroyed by swarms of grasshoppers and caterpillars. The brutal savages accused Jogues of being the cause of the fever and of the ruin of their crops. In consequence he was tormented and finally killed. His head, and that of one of his companions, were cut off and fixed on the ends of poles, while their bodies were thrown into a neighbouring river.

106. Daniel was killed by the Iroquois in July 1648. He was on duty in one of the Huron villages, where he had a small wooden chapel. While he was calling the people together for religious services, a band of Iroquois rushed upon the place. Most of the Huron warriors were absent. Those who remained crowded into the little chapel for refuge. "Flee ' said Daniel to the terrified Hurons, " as for me, I must stay, and here will I die." While those to whom he spoke were escaping behind the building, he himself, in his robes, passed to the front, and suddenly stood before the Iroquois. Soon a shower of arrows and musket balls put an end to his life. He fell dead, uttering the name of Christ. The Iroquois then set the chapel on fire, and flung Daniel's body into the flames.

107. In the year following the death of Daniel, no less than four Jesuit missionaries were murdered by the Iroquois. These were Brebœuf, Lalemant, Garnier and Chabanel. All four were serving in the Huron country.

Brebœuf and Lalement were together at a station named by the French St. Ignatius. On the morning of March 16th, 1649, about 1000 Iroquois warriors assailed the place.

The Hurons sent away their women and children

to a neighbouring village, called St. Louis. They then asked the two missionaries to retire, as war was not the business of ministers of religion. But Brebœuf told them that they would not go, as something more than fire and steel would be wanted at such a time, which he and Lalement alone could supply. He meant, of course, religious attendance upon the wounded and dying.

Soon the Iroquois broke in, and the Hurons were put to flight. The two missionaries, instead of seeking their own safety, remained to comfort the dying Huron warriors. Being seized, they were bound, and placed not far from each other, fastened to posts. Close at hand, the Iroquois were torturing their other captives.

Brebœuf, with fearless aspect, encouraged all around him bidding them think of heaven, and bear their sufferings with patienee.

The Iroquois then proceeded to torment him and Lalement. They cut off pieces of flesh from their bodies, and hung heated pieces of iron round their necks, like collars. Lalement tried to approach his friend, to embrace him, but was hurled back by his ormentors. Brebœuf continued all the time to utter words of comfort to his friends and of warning to the Iroquois. He knew and could speak their language as well as that of the Hurons.

The Iroquois were so enraged that they cruelly cut off his lips and forced a burning brand into his mouth. But they were unable to force him to utter a single cry or moan.

When the wretches found their victim so superior to all their efforts, they thought of a device almost too dreadful to relate. They scalped him and then poured hot water over his scull in mockery of the rite of baptism! They called him by his Indian name, saying "Echon! you have said, that, the more people

suffer here, the greater will be their reward in heaven; now, thank us for what we make you suffer."

The bodily strength of Brebœuf was now fast sinking, but still no sign of pain escaped him. Then, as if desiring to end the scene, the savages clove open his chest with a hatchet, tore out his heart, and devoured it!

Such was the end of John Brebœuf, Lalement lived some hours after his friend had expired.

108. In the same year, but some months later, Garnier and Chabanel were massacred. But their ends were not so dreadful as those of Brebœuf and Lalement had been.

109. These attacks upon the Hurons ruined them. They deserted their towns and villages, and fled in all directions. Some took refuge amongst neighbouring tribes. Others made for the islands, and distant parts of the shores of lake Huron.

In the course of the following year, the remaining French missionaries, with the relics of the Huron nation, made the best of their way down to the lower St. Lawrence.

Thus many reached Quebec. Some years later they were placed at *Lorette*. There a few descendants of the once numerous Huron tribes are to be seen at the present day.

CHAPTER XXI.

Dollard's heroism saves the Colony from ruin.

110. After the conquest of the Hurons, the Iroquois did not cease from their attacks upon Canada. From year to year, their bands scoured the country, so that no one was safe outside the principal stations. The scattered Algonquins and Montagnais, as well as the remains of the Hurons, near Quebec, were the constant objects of attack. French and Indians alike were

slaughtered wherever the Iroquois could find them. It is related that "nothing was to be seen between Tadoussac and Ville-Marie, but traces of havoc and bloodshed." The company of Associates could or would do nothing to protect and assist the colony. The Governors, de Lauson, d'Argenson, and d'Avaugonr were helpless, except merely to save the principal stations, Tadoussac, Quebec, Three Rivers, and Ville-Marie. As no aid came from France, the Iroquois became more and more troublesome, while the people of the colony, from year to year, lost heart. Thus matters went on until the year 1660.

111. In the last named year, when nearly every body was in despair about the safety of New-France, the Iroquois prepared to make a great and final attack. Their plan was to fall upon Ville-Marie first, with 1200 warriors. After destroying that place they were to come upon Three Rivers, and, finally upon Quebec. Thus they hoped to conquer the colony, and to kill or drive away all foreigners from the banks of the St. Lawrence.

When their deadly plans were about to be carried out, the wonderful valour of a few saved the country.

112. A band of 44 Hurons from Quebec, wishing to visit their ancient hunting grounds, passed up to Three Rivers, and thence to Ville-Marie. They meant to fight any war-party of the Iroquois they might fall in with.

At Ville-Marie they were welcomed by a French captain named *Dollard* who had already prepared to march, with 17 followers, against the Iroquois. Captain Dollard and his men had resolved to sacrifice their lives in order to preserve the existence of the colony.

Large bodies of Iroquois were then on the banks of the River Ottawa, not far from the St. Lawrence, and were making preparations for attack upon Ville-Marie. To oppose these, Dollard, having now 61 followers, Frenchmen and Indians, left Ville-Marie and marched

towards the Ottawa until they found themselves so near the Iroquois that they could not hope to remain longer unperceived. They then hastily made a kind of fort with the trunks and branches of trees, on the bank of the Ottawa, close to some falls or rapids. Presently the Iroquois scouts found them, and their warriors, to the number of six or seven hundred, came up and began to surround the fort. They expected, of course, to make an easy prey of Dollard and his small band.

But the position was a very strong one, so that Dollard was able to drive back the Iroquois with great slaughter. This happened a great number of times. During eight days the Iroquois kept up their attacks fiercely. Each day a few of Dollard's men fell, but a large number of Iroquois. At length the ammunition of the defenders began to fail, as well as their strength. In the end, the Iroquois forced their way into the fort. Dollard and his men all perished, excepting two or three Hurons. These escaped, and carried to Ville-Marie and Quebec the news of what had happened.

When the enraged Iroquois had put to death all the wounded Frenchmen and Hurons, they began to think of the time they had spent, and the number of warriors they had lost, in taking this post.

A mere handful of Frenchmen had been able to fight one half of their whole force during eight days. What might they not expect then, should they make their proposed attacks upon Ville-Marie and Quebec?

So they gave up their design, and soon afterwards, it became known at all the French stations on the St. Lawrence that the Iroquois were retiring to their own settlements.

Thus the heroism of Dollard and his followers was the means of putting an end, for the time, to the plans that had been formed by the Iroquois for utterly destroying the Colony in the year 1660.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Indians and the Liquor Traffic.—Bishop Laval.

113. In return for furs and skins, the Indians received from the traders all kinds of useful things, brought from Europe—such as fire arms, powder and shot, cloth, cooking vessels, and tools. But there was nothing which the traders could supply for which the Indians cared so much as they did for "*fire-water*." This was the name they gave to brandy, or what the French called "*eau-de-vie*." The savages came to be so fond of fire-water that they would part with every thing they had in order to obtain it. When they had nothing else left, their clothing, and even their children, would be offered in payment for drink.

The French traders on the St. Lawrence, the Dutch and English on the Hudson, and the Spaniards in parts further south, made known the use of fire-water to the savage tribes throughout North America.

The effect upon the poor savages was very sad. All their other faults and vices were made worse by drunkenness. At Quebec, and near other stations where there were Indian *converts*, the love of drink put an end to their care for religion. Some of the missionaries complained that the labour of 30 years had been undone.

114. To stop these evils, strict laws were made, forbidding the sale of liquors to the savages. But the traders did not heed those laws, for, with the aid of fire-water, they could make good bargains.

Sometimes the Governors were not very strict in punishing those who broke the laws. The traders said, that, if they should allow no drink at all, the Indian hunters would not return, but would go and deal with the Dutch and English. Many persons at Quebec and other French stations thought the same. So there was much difference of opinion and even quarrelling about what was called "*the liquor traffic*."

Some were entirely against it. Others would either not go so far as that, or would leave the matter alone.

115. The clergy were all of one mind on the subject. They wished the use of "eau-de-vie" in trade to be altogether done away with. At their head was Bishop Laval, commonly called the *first* Bishop of Quebec. He complained to the king of France against the Governors, d'Argenson and d'Avaugour, for not

BISHOP LAVAL.

being strict enough about the liquor traffic. Each, in turn, was recalled from Canada. Other Governors, afterwards, namely M. de Mesy, and Count Frontenac, were complained of by Bishop Laval for the same reason.

116. Bishop Laval came to Canada in 1659. He was of a noble family in France. It is not likely he ever saw Champlain; but doubtless he had read Champlain's writings, as well as the reports which the Jesuit Missionaries used then to send home to France,

every year. These reports were called "*The relations of the Jesuits.*" Thus Laval must have known all about Canada before he came out.

Bishop Laval founded the *Seminary* at Quebec. It was for the education of Priests. He also founded what was called the "*Little Seminary.*" These institutions exist to this day, although one of them has been made into an University.

Like Champlain, Laval made several passages across the sea, in order to benefit Canada at the Court of France. He lived until 1708, in which year he died at Quebec, at the age of 86.

Laval is one of the principal characters in the history of Canada.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Bad state of the Colony from 1661 to 1663.—The earthquakes of 1663.

117. While the disputes were going on at Quebec about the liquor traffic, the other troubles of the colony were increasing. Although the heroic conduct of Dollard, had, for the time, caused the Iroquois to retire, yet these savage enemies soon sent on their war parties as before.

118. In the the year 1661, the Governor, M. d'Avaugour, brought out from France a body of soldiers, whose arrival caused great joy. The colonists were thus enabled to at least hold their own at their principal stations and trading posts, during the next two years. Still, the state of affairs grew worse and worse until the year 1663.

By this time the poor harassed colonists were on the brink of despair. Their enemies, the Iroquois, could, whenever they chose, bring against them more armed warriors than there were French people in the whole colony, counting men women and children. It seemed to be only a question of time when it might

suit their fierce foes to make a grand final attack. For help to fight them, and beat them off from their stations and settlements, they could depend but little on their Indian allies. For these were too timid. Ever since the conquest of the Huron nation, about 14 years before, the Canadian Indians usually ran away at the first sight of Iroquois warriors.

119. Then, at this time, the colonists, were kept in a state of great alarm by *earthquakes.* These began in February 1663. Sometimes the shocks were very violent and were felt, from time to time, during several months. The unusual sights and sounds which were witnessed frightened all the inhabitants, both French and Indian, very much.

120. But, while matters were in this bad state in Canada, steps were being taken in France, to relieve the suffering colonists and save them from destruction.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Steps taken in France to succour Canada.—The Viceroy de Tracy. — The Carignan Regiment. — Forts on the Richelieu.—Conduct of the Iroquois.—Arrival of Governor de Courcelle, and of Jean Talon.

121. The friends of the colony besought King Louis XIV to take steps for the relief of his subjects on the banks of the St. Lawrence. He was made to understand that they were in danger of perishing, and that the whole territory was likely to be lost to France.

Among the King's counsellors was Bishop Laval, who was then on a visit to his native country. The King listened to them and followed their advice which was to do away with the Company of Associates, and to make Canada a Royal Government ; also to order out troops enough to protect the colonists and to chastise the cruel Iroquois.

At the same time, a high officer, the *Marquis de Tracy*, with the title of *Viceroy*, was appointed to go to Quebec and settle all the affairs of the colony.

122. Although the Viceroy did not come immediately, yet a new Governor, *M. de Mesy*, arrived in the middle of September 1663. He brought with him about 100 families of new colonists, also animals, tools and seeds, as well as some soldiers. Bishop Laval returned to Canada in the same ship with the Governor; and there were, in the company, several military and law officers.

We can readily understand how pleased the people were to welcome these arrivals. The sight of so many persons come to join them, and the news of the King's intention to soon send plenty of soldiers to fight and punish the Iroquois, cheered the hearts of all. The Iroquois also, soon came to know those things, and this knowledge served to keep their prowling bands from coming so near to Quebec as before. They even sent messengers to talk about peace with Governor de Mesy. The Governor pretended not to believe them, and threatened them with war in their own country. They continued in the next two years, to trouble the trading stations and settlements above, the same as before, especially Three Rivers.

123. The Viceroy started from France in February 1664. Instead of coming straight to Canada, he went to visit the French Colonies in the West Indies. His duties there, and other causes of delay, prevented his arrival at Quebec before June 30th 1665. On that day he landed in great pomp, with his officers and soldiers, marching to the sound of trumpet and drum. Gaily clad pages led twelve beautiful horses. His soldiers belonged to a famous corps called the "*Carignan Regiment*," of which several companies had already come out shortly before the Viceroy. Other companies came in the course of the next few weeks. It was September before the last of them, with supplies of

arms and warlike stores, reached Quebec. They numbered, in all about 1300 men.

124. It was now too late, that season, to invade the Iroquois territories. But no time was lost in making preparations. Soldiers and volunteers had already been sent up for the relief of Three Rivers, and to begin building Forts on the banks of the *Richelieu.* This river was then called the "Iroquois River." It was the usual route of the Savages when they came to harass the French on the banks of the St. Lawrence. These forts were begun at the places now named *Sorel, Chambly and St. Johns.*

Learning that forts were being built, and that other preparations for war were being made, some of the Iroquois tribes again sent messengers to Quebec to treat of peace with the Viceroy. But the Mohawks, or *Agniers,* and the Oneidas sent no messengers.

125. With the last of the soldiers that arrived at Quebec in September 1665, another Governor came, *M. de Courcelle.* He took the place of Governor de Mesy, who had died about 4 months before.

At the same time another high officer arrived, *M. Jean Talon,* with the title of *Royal Intendant.*

CHAPTER XXV.

De Tracy marches against the Iroquois and chastises the Mohawks.

126. The time was now come for punishing the Iroquois on account of their conduct during the past 30 years. The Mohawks and the Oneidas, had been by far the most hostile and cruel. So with these the Viceroy proposed to begin.

In the spring of 1666, he set out, by way of Three Rivers, and the forts on the Richelieu. He took with him 1300 soldiers, Canadians and Indians.

To reach the country of the Mohawks, it was

necessary to pass through Lake Champlain, and thence to Lake George, then named *Lake St. Sacrement*. After that, there was a long and difficult march, through forests and swamps, and across rivers.

Although the Viceroy was upwards of 70 years old, yet he would go with the troops. De Courcelle commanded under him.

127. A great part of the season was spent in reaching the villages or cantons of the Mohawks. The French hoped these barbarians would stand and fight. Instead of doing that, when the French came near, they fled into the forest.

A few prisoners were taken. Immense quantities of maize were found, upon which, with other crops, and provisions, the Indians depended for support in the next winter. These de Tracy ordered to be burnt, together with all the habitations.

When the work of destruction was ended, it was proposed next to move towards the Oneida villages. But it was now the end of October, and quite time to return to Canada. So the Viceroy sent a message to the Oneidas by one of his prisoners. They were informed that the French army would next come to them, and punish them in the same way as the Mohawks.

After a very troublesome march homewards, the forts on the Richelieu, and Quebec, were reached in safety.

128. The loss of their dwellings. and of their supplies of food for the winter, proved to be a most severe punishment to the Mohawks. Many died of cold and starvation.

When spring came, both the Mohawks and the Oneidas were glad to beg for peace. This time, no doubt, they were sincere, for they sent to Quebec some of their own people as hostages; they also restored many French captives. Some of these had been kept by them so long in captivity that they had forgotten

their mother tongue. At the same time the Iroquois messengers besought the Viceroy to send Missionaries to live among their tribes and to teach them religion.

Therefore a peace was made which lasted about 18 years.

129. Having thus punished the Iroquois, and set in order the affairs of Canada, de Tracy returned to France in the year 1667.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Talon, the Royal Intendant.

130. King Louis, by the advice of a wise minister named *Colbert*, had chosen *Jean Talon* to serve in the colony as *Royal Intendant*.

From the day of his arrival at Quebec, soon after the Viceroy, until that of his departure, five years later, Talon's services to Canada were great and lasting. His name and memory deserve the same high place in Canadian History which we have already given to Champlain and Laval.

In the course of the autumn of 1665, his wonderful abilities and prudent connsel greatly assisted the Viceroy, who was then preparing his expedition against the Iroquois. Indeed, without the aid of a man like Talon, the Viceroy could not have succeeded as he did in that affair. It was Talon who had the task of furnishing the fleets of boats and barges, and the army of boatmen needed to convey the troops from point to point, on their long route from Quebec to the forts on the Richelieu, and thence, along with their provisions and warlike stores, through the lakes and the wilderness to the country of the Iroquois. This was a great and difficult task in that age. But Talon performed it well, both for the march to the distant Cantons, and for that homeward.

131. During the stay of the Viceroy in Canada,

Talon, in like manner, was of the greatest service in helping him to establish the new Government, and to settle all the disputes, troubles, and other affairs of the colony.

132. As Intendant, he had charge of all matters relating to the settling and cultivation of the land, to commerce, and justice. With the support of Colbert at home, his wise plans soon made a great change in the condition of the colony. Within two years from his arrival, its population was nearly doubled; when he left the country in 1672, there were nearly 1400 families, or about 7000 French inhabitants counting men, women and children. As fast as new colonists came out from France, small clearings and habitations were ready to receive them; and those who came last were obliged by Talon to prepare fresh clearings and homes for the next comers. By such means Talon founded a number of settlements and villages not far from Quebec.

133. One of his plans for increasing the inhabitants and at the same time securing the defence of the country was to induce the officers and men of the Carignan regiment to settle in the colony instead of returning to France at the end of the war with the Iroquois. The King and his minister approved of this. The officers who chose to remain became Canadian *Seigneurs*. The soldiers were supplied with provisions and money enough to start them as colonists, either on lands granted to the officers, or in the neighbourhood of older settlers who could teach them how to clear and till the soil. In this way more than a thousand new settlers were added to the number of inhabitants. Twelve of the officers of that regiment became Seigneurs with grants of land on the banks of the Richelieu, where the forts had been built. The seignieuries, and the places where their owners settled, usually took the names of the officers; and the young reader may, from this, understand the origin of

the names of many well known places, such as *Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Varennes, Contrecœur, Vercheres, Boucherville, St. Ours, Portneuf, Becancour. &c* Lands for seignieuries, were also granted by Talon, in various parts along the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, at and near Three Rivers, and in the neighbourhood of the Island of Montreal.

134. Talon encouraged the settlers to grow *hemp* and *flax* as well as all the common grains; also to make *potash*, and to make collections of the different kinds of wood in the forest, which he sent to France to shew that the King's dockyards could be supplied from Canada. To open a trade with the West Indies—then called the *Antilles*—he sent thither from Quebec two vessels laden with codfish, salmon, eels, peas, seal oil, and other things.

135. Mining he likewise encouraged, and took much pains to make known in Europe the abundance and good quality of the *Iron* that might be procured in the district of Three Rivers.

136. He wrote many letters and reports to the French Minister at Paris concerning the industry and occupation of "*his colonists*," as he styled the inhabitants. "*My colonists*" he said, "*can now raise from the land more grain than they can consume, and they can clothe their bodies from head to foot with apparel of their own making.*"

He also secured for the people, at all times, easy access to justice, without cost, and without delay or uncertainty.

137. In short, Talon, proved to be a wise and great benefactor to the colony. His aim was to place it, in the future, beyond the reach of such troubles as those under which it had nearly sunk and from which it had been lately rescued.

When he departed his loss was lamented throughout Canada.

138. He embarked for France at Quebec on Sept. 12th 1672, in company with Governor de Courcelle who had resigned his office on account of bad health.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Count Frontenac.—The Mississippi discovered.

139. After de Courcelle came one of the most famous of all the Governors of Canada—the Count Frontenac. He was twice appointed, namely in 1672, and again in 1689. His first governorship lasted from 1672 to 1682. During that period the knowledge of the western tribes of Indians and of the regions inhabited by them was much increased. The men who were most successful in bringing this about, were Nicolas Perrot, M. Joliet, Father Marquette, and Robert de la Salle.

Perrot went amongst the distant tribes, and easily learned their languages. He gained immense influence over them. He was very useful to the Governors, both in preventing the tribes from taking part against the French, and in gaining them over as friends and allies.

M. Joliet was the son of a merchant of Quebec. He, and Marquette, passed beyond the region of the Lakes, in order to find out the great river which was said to run south.

They did find it—*the Mississippi*—and passed down on its current as far as the place where the river Arkansas runs into it. Some years afterwards, Robert de la Salle went down the Mississippi all the way to the gulf of Mexico.

De la Salle had come to Canada to search for a passage to the East Indies and China. He afterwards changed his mind, and went to find the course of the Mississippi. He was the first to sail on the Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan, which he did by having small vessels built on purpose. It was de la Salle who gave the name of Louisiana to the region through which the Mississippi flows.

140. Frontenac encouraged the discoveries of which mention has just been made. He wished to secure for the French all the traffic with the Western Indians. In this respect he succeeded pretty well.

141. But, at Quebec, he was very haughty towards the Bishop and Royal Intendant. These were both members, as well as the Governor himself, of the Supreme Council, by which Canada was ruled after 1663 When Frontenac could not induce them to be of his opinion he sometimes affronted them.

142. Frontenac was recalled by the King in 1682.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Iroquois chiefs seized and sent home to the King's galleys.—De Denonville attacks the Senecas.—Kondiaronk.

143 During 18 years after de Tracy's time there was peace, in name at least. Then, during the next 12 years, there came a state of warfare and bloodshed more dreadful than any before. First, after Frontenac left, M. de la Barre was Governor, and, next to him, M. de Denonville. Up to the year 1689, matters appeared to grow worse and worse. In that year, when every one saw that the colony was again on the brink of ruin, the Court of France sent out Count Frontenac. Although he was now quite an old man, he was the only person by whom it was supposed the country could be saved.

It is necessary to give our young readers an account of several strange and sad events which happened before Frontenac's return.

144. The King of France had expressed a wish to have some stout Indians sent home to man his galleys. These galleys were something like the *hulks*, or floating prisons in England. Men worked in them, in chains, as a punishment for crime. They were convicts, and passed their unhappy lives apart from other men. They were certainly very unfit companions for

Indian warriors, used to a life of freedom, in hunting and warfare, in the forests of North America. De Denonville was then Governor in Canada. He set about procuring the Indians who were to be sent to the king's galleys.

De Denonville told the Jesuit missionaries, named Lamberville and Milet, to entice Iroquois chiefs to go to Cataracoui to meet him. Various pretences were used, such as treating of peace and friendship, and the settling of quarrels about hunting grounds, and about traffic with the Western tribes.

What happened at Cataracoui is almost too shameful to be believed. The Iroquois chiefs, trusting in the honour of the French Governor, went to meet him. Suddenly, they were seized, bound, and sent off to Quebec. There, they were put into the holds of ships, and carried to France. Then, they were made to work in chains, like felons and slaves, on board the royal galleys.

In course of time the Iroquois tribes came to know what had been done to their warriors. They were so enraged that they vowed vengeance against the French. The two missionaries, who had innocently had to do with the business, were in danger of being tortured and murdered. They were, however, spared, because they were priests and had friends among the Iroquois. Milet was saved just as he was being led out for torture.

This seizure of the warriors sent to France, was followed by the taking of many others, who were held captives at Cataracoui, Montreal, and Quebec.

145. Another step taken by de Denonville added to the anger of the Iroquois. He went, with 2,000 men, across Lake Ontario and marched against the most distant Iroquois nation—the Senecas. Some resistance was made, for a battle took place in which the Senecas were beaten. Then their villages were burnt and the crops all destroyed. In consequence, many of their

people afterwards died from misery and hunger. But the other Iroquois tribes were greatly moved by the sufferings of the Senecas. They sent messengers to seek peace, demanding, however, the restoration of their captive warriors. They also sought redress for the injury done to the Senecas. De Denonville promised them peace, and that their warriors should be restored.

146. Next, a very strange thing happened, which put an end to all hopes of coming to terms.

There was a Huron chief named *Kondiaronk*.—He hated, in his heart, both the French and the Iroquois. When he knew of the messengers going home by way of Lake Ontario after they had seen the Governor about peace, he lay in wait for them. He and his Huron warriors fell upon them, and killed several. The Iroquois said they were only messengers who were returning to their tribes to inform them of the Governor's decision. Then Kondiaronk said he did not know that. He even said the Governor himself had ordered him to attack them. But, he immediately released the rest of the messengers, who went on their way. They informed their tribes of the supposed bad faith of the Governor in having agreed to terms of peace and then sending Hurons to kill them on the way home. Kondiaronk's object was to prevent the Iroquois and the French from becoming again friendly towards each other. In this he succeeded well, for the Iroquois now resolved to have no more peace with the French.

Kondiaronk was a very crafty man. In many other ways he continued to make the French and Iroquois think ill of each other. He was however, very highly praised on account of his wonderful eloquence and his warlike qualities. He is said to have been the most remarkable of all the savage chiefs of North America.

147. The three causes which have been mentioned in this chapter—the seizure of the Iroquois warriors,

the attack upon the Senecas, and the conduct of Kondiaronk—led to scenes of bloodshed in Canada during many years.

But we ought also to mention here that the English colonists sided with the Iroquois. The English claimed to be friends and protectors of those savages, as well as to be owners of the territory in which they lived. So they advised the Iroquois to make war on the French, on account of the treatment they had received. Moreover France and England, being at war, the colonists of the two countries became more bitter enemies in America on that account. We shall see, by what is related in the next few chapters, the sad consequences which followed the events we have just described.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Massacre of Lachine.

148. In 1688, and the first part of 1689, the Iroquois warriors, like beasts of prey, were busy whenever there was an opportunity of falling upon French colonists. Sometimes parties in canoes, on Lake Ontario, and all the way down to Three Rivers, lay in wait on the waters. Sometimes they lurked around the settlements, at the edges of the forest, watching for the inhabitants to shew themselves. The fortified places on the Richelieu, at St. John, and Chambly, were beset. Large bands of one or two hundred each made their way to the mouths of the Ottawa river. The settlers on the Island of Montreal had always to be on the look out. They found it very hard to escape being killed and scalped, and to save their buildings from being burnt. In most of the *seignieuries*, small forts, or *block-houses*, had to be prepared for the shelter of the people and their cattle. Into these they used to retire for safety, whenever they were threatened with a sudden attack.

At the same time, the most faithful allies of the French, the Abenaquis, made up war parties to go out, against the English colonists, and to fight straggling bodies of Iroquois. It was altogether a dreadful state of alarm and bloodshed for Canada, as well as for the outside settlements of the English.

But, in the spring and summer of 1689, the Iroquois warriors seemed to have become much less active. In fact, although no one could see the reason, there was a lull in the hateful warfare.

But it turned out to be only that sort of calm which goes before a storm. Owing to it, the inhabitants of the various settlements on the St. Lawrence, and especially those of the Island of Montreal, became less watchful. What happened then will never be forgotten in Canada.

149. On the Island of Montreal every thing was quiet when the sun rose on August 5th, 1689. The people of Ville-Marie and Lachine, and of the neighbouring clearings, knew of no danger near. Surrounded by their smiling cornfields, in happy ignorance of what was to befall them, they passed that day. As night approached, they did not think it necessary to station guards. A storm of rain and hail came on, amidst which the inhabitants reposed in sleep.

But, before daylight on the 6th, upwards of 1200 blood-thirsty Iroquois landed near Lachine, at the upper end of the Island. They came in canoes across Lake St. Louis, on the other side of which they had remained hid during the previous day. They silently placed themselves around the habitations, to cut off all escape. On a given signal, they broke through the doors and windows with their hatchets. The sleeping inmates, men, women, and children, were killed as they lay, or dragged forth to be hacked and tortured outside. When the savages could not force their way in, they set fire to the houses. Then, as the French rushed out in their night-clothes, to save themselves

from the flames, they fell into the hands of their cruel murderers. Some were cut down, some thrown back into the fire, and many kept to be tortured. At least 200 perished in the flames. When morning came the habitations and crops were only heaps of ashes. The ground was covered with blood, and parts of human bodies, lying round, to within a mile or two of Ville-Marie.

Those of the inhabitants who could, fled as far as possible from the scene. The blow fell so suddenly upon the people of the Island, that those of other parts seemed to lose their senses when they found what was going on.

During several weeks afterwards the Iroquois kept possession of the Island. The remaining inhabitants shut themselves up in their forts, but did not venture out to fight. In fact, the Governor himself sent strict orders not to risk a battle with the fierce savages. Accordingly, these continued to lay waste the settlements during about ten weeks. They amused themselves in torturing their captives, and in sending parties to murder the people of all the settlements within reach. Owing to the cannon and fire-arms, they were obliged to keep at a distance from the forts.

About the middle of October, as winter was coming on, the Iroquois began to retire from the Island.

Such was the dreadful event known in Canadian history as the "*Massacre of Lachine.*" It is so called because the chief attack and slaughter happened in the neighbourhood of that place.

150. Meanwhile de Denonville did, or could do, nothing, to relieve the sufferers. But he had been already recalled, and Count Frontenac had been named Governor in his stead.

Frontenac arrived at Quebec about a fortnight after the massacre. Great was the joy of the people at his return. He did not bring many soldiers with him, for

the King of France said that all he had were needed for the war in Europe.

But the brave old count lost no time in going up the river to Montreal to see what could be done for the protection of the people there. When he arrived, however, the last of the Iroquois bands had departed, leaving the Island, formerly so beautiful, a scene of ruin.

CHAPTER XXX.

"*La Petite Guerre*,"—Massacre in the English Settlements.

151. The hopes of the people being raised by Frontenac's return, it was necessary for something to be done at once to save the Colony. But the Governor had too few soldiers for carrying out any great design. So he made plans for doing injury to the enemy by means of what the French called "la petite guerre." This was sending out parties of Canadians and Indians, to fight under shelter of the trees and bushes of the forest, and to fall suddenly upon settlements, whose inhabitants were off their guard. Sometimes only alarm was caused. But usually people were killed and scalped, prisoners taken, houses and crops burned, and cattle driven off. After doing all the harm that was possible in one place, the parties would quickly return home, or move to other places to do the same. Frontenac determined to wage that species of warfare against the English Colonists during the winter of 1689.

Three war-parties were formed. One was to march against the English settlements on the Hudson. A second was to invade the region now called New-Hampshire. The third and largest was to move through the country between the river Chaudière and the sea-coast, at Casco Bay.

We shall here only speak of the particulars of the

first movement—that against the English on the Hudson.

152. About 200 French and savages started from Montreal in the end of January. They followed the route of the Richelieu and Lakes Champlain and St. Sacrament. Thence they passed on towards the river Hudson. They suffered very much from cold and hunger, travelling on snow-shoes, across swamps, and through the forests. At last, when well-nigh worn out, they came near to a town called *Corlaër*—since named *Schenectady* Want of food and the intense cold would have obliged them to seek help from those they came to attack. But it was night, and the inhabitants, fearing no harm, had gone to rest without setting a guard The French and Indians rushed into the place. After setting fire to the houses and putting

Scalp.

to death many of the inmates, trying to escape the flames, they took the rest prisoners, to the number of about 60 persons. Horses, cattle, and other property, were seized and brought away. About 30 Iroquois were found in the place. The French, to show that their attack was not against these, but only against the English, spared all the Iroquois.

Another affair, something like that which occured at Corlaër, took place at a village called *Salmon Falls.*

153. These cruel proceedings had the effect of rousing the anger of all the New England colonists. In Boston, New York, and other principal places, the people determined to revenge themselves by making a great attack upon Canada. The result was, the siege of Quebec, in 1690, by a strong fleet and army under Admiral Phipps, as is related in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The siege of Quebec by Admiral Phipps in 1690.

154. On the 16th of October, 1690, a fleet of 35 ships, carrying 2000 soldiers, made its appearance before Quebec. It was commanded by Admiral Phipps, who sent on shore an officer with the following message, namely, "that the cruel conduct of the French colonists and savages towards their peaceable subjects in America had forced William and Mary of England to send a fleet and army to take possession of Canada in order to prevent the like cruelties in future; that Fort St. Louis and the town with all its people and their property must be surrendered within one hour." This message was read aloud by the officer, who had been brought into the presence of Frontenac and his officers at the Fort. The English officer then pulled out his watch, and, holding it up before the Governor, said that it was just 10 o'clock, and that he would wait for the answer until 11.

All present were very angry at the bold conduct of the officer. Frontenac taunted him, saying, that King William was an usurper, and that the French in attacking the English colonists had only fought against those who were rebels to their lawful king, James II; that as to Phipps, he was a man whose word could not be believed. When asked to give an answer, Frontenac

haughtily replied. "I will answer your master by the mouth of my cannon. The English officer then went away to the fleet, and presently the fire began.

During eight days, up to October 24th, the siege continued. The ships' guns were fired against the city, and troops were landed at the mouth of the river St. Charles. But the Admiral's vessels suffered more injury from Frontenac's guns than they were able to cause to the town. The troops on the banks of the St. Charles were opposed by Canadian militia, brought from Montreal and Three Rivers. The regular soldiers of Frontenac were at hand but had scarcely anything to do. They were drawn up on the slopes of the high land overlooking the St. Charles, whence they viewed the English soldiers and the Canadian militia skirmishing among the rocks and bushes below. No regular battle took place on land, but the English troops found they could not approach the city on that side.

In the end, Admiral Phipps drew off his ships and the soldiers, after losing about 600 men in killed and wounded. Then, on October 24th, the citizens of Quebec saw the last of the English vessels passing out of view, down the river. Of course this was, to them, a joyful sight, and they saluted their old governor with the title of the "saviour of the country."

Some weeks afterwards news reached Quebec that most of Phipps' ships were lost in the gulf of St. Lawrence, owing to storms.

Our young readers will feel interested in the mention of one or two additional particulars relating to the siege of Quebec by Admiral Phipps.

A French officer named *Le Moine St. Hélène*, pointed the first cannon which was fired against the English vessels. The shot struck the flagstaff of the admiral's ship, so that the flag itself was knocked down. Some young Canadians, seeing it floating in the stream, swam off and brought it ashore, unharmed by the fire which was aimed at them. The flag was placed in the Parish

church, where it remained hung up until it was taken down by the English, 70 years later, when they became masters of the city.

That same officer, who has been just named as having shot down the flag, was killed by wounds received during the siege. It was he who commanded the party of Frenchmen and savages at the massacre of Corlaër or Schenectady.

In France, the news of the defence of Quebec was received with great joy. Frontenac was regarded as a hero. The King ordered a medal to be struck in honour of the event. A new church in the Lower Town was built, and named "*Notre-Dame de la Victoire.*"

CHAPTER XXXII.

Frontenac chastises the Iroquois.—His dealings with the Indians.—His death in 1698.

155. The war between England and France continued. The colonists belonging to the two countries also kept up an active state of warfare. But it was chiefly that sort of warfare which has been already spoken of under the name of *la petite guerre*. Frontenac tried all he could to gain over the Iroquois. As has been already said, they feared him. But he could not succeed in drawing them off from the English side, so as to remain neutral. Much less could he induce them to join the French against the English colonists. At the same time he took steps to make as many friends as possible amongst the Western Indian tribes. In this he succeeded very well. The savages generally respected him on account of his noble conduct in defending Canada. Finding the Iroquois impossible to be gained over, and that they would not cease from ill-treating tribes that were friendly to the French in the west, he made up his mind to invade their settlements.

156. 2000 men, soldiers, militia and Indians, were collected at Isle Perrot, above Montreal. Rafts and

boats were prepared for carrying provisions, and all things needed in warfare. The army with its supplies, was taken, by way of Lake Ontario, to a landing place at the mouth of the river *Chouagen*, now *Oswego*.

Although he was 76 years old, Frontenac himself commanded. He had under him *M. de Callieres* and *M. de Vaudreuil*, who afterwards became governors. On the march he was carried in a litter. When rapid streams were to be crossed he was p'aced on the back of a strong soldier. De Tracy had attacked the Mohawks, de Denonville the Senecas. Now, Frontenac led his men against the Onondagas and Oneidas. These did not remain to fight the French when they came up, but betook themselves to the forest for shelter. So, as before, the French burned the villages and destroyed the crops. When they had finished with the settlements of the Onondagas and Oneidas, all expected that the Cayugas and Mohawks would be attacked. But the governor suddenly changed his plans. He thought it not safe to attempt too much in one season. So he ordered a retreat and the army returned to the St. Lawrence.

Frontenac's attack upon the Onondagas and Oneidas was made in the summer of 1696. It had the effect of making the Iroquois less troublesome.

157. In the year following Frontenac's attack upon the Iroquois, peace was made between England and France. In consequence, the Governors of the French and English colonies in America were required to cease from warfare.

The Iroquois did not consider themselves bound by the conditions of the peace between the French and English. They claimed to be free from both. So both Frontenac and the English Governor tried still to gain them over.

158. One great object of Frontenac was to promote the traffic with the western Indians. The English also were trying for the same; and the Iroquois

wished to stand between them and to deal with all parties.

The management of affairs with the Iroquois, and with the western tribes, always gave Frontenac much concern and trouble. Yet all the chiefs admired him. Although he was so old he took an active part in meetings, feasts, and *parleys*, with them. He even joined, sometimes, in their war-songs and dances, using the Indian gestures and cries. Of course this pleased them very much.

On his way out from France in 1689, he had with him several of the chiefs who had been sent by Denonville to the king's galleys, and who had now been released. These he treated in so friendly a way that ever afterwards they spoke to their people in favour of the French Governor and his people. One of the chiefs of the Onondagas was named *Garakonthié*. He had known and treated with de Tracy, de Courcelle, d'Avaugour and de la Barre, as well as Frontenac, who praised him very much for his eloquence and manners. Another famous chief, the Huron *Kondiaronk*, who has been already mentioned, said of Frontenac, that he was one of the only two Frenchman with whom it was worth while to have anything to do, on account of their great minds and noble characters. In short, no Frenchman, since the time of Champlain was so highly thought of by the Indian chiefs, whether Abenaquis, Iroquois or Hurons. The chiefs of the western tribes also looked upon him as if he were something more than mortal.

159. In 1698, on November 28th, Governor Frontenac died at Quebec. He was 78 years old, He was buried in the Recollet church. Afterwards, when that building was burnt, his remains were removed to the French parish church.

Although the people of the colony looked upon him as the saviour of the country, he was a man very haughty in his manners. Towards those who did not

agree with him he was very severe, and had, in consequence, some bitter enemies. The Canadian militia and soldiers had an unbounded love for him. By a single word he could produce a greater effect upon them than others could by much persuasion. All were delighted with his courage and activity. In his style of living, he aimed at being, at Quebec, what King Louis XIV was at Versailles.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

End of the Heroic Age.—D'Iberville.—Great peace meeting at Montréal.

160. From the time of Champlain to that of de Callières, who came after Count Frontenac, the Governors and people of Canada were nearly always engaged in fighting for their very existence. The Governors were all soldiers, trained in the armies of the King of France. The people, naturally brave, were obliged to be as well used to warlike weapons as to hunting, or to agriculture and the clearing of the forest.

That period of our history has been named "*The Heroic Age of Canada.* It may be said to have begun with Champlain and ended with Frontenac and de Callières.

161. Of all the Canadians of the Heroic Age, none was so famous for courage and deeds of valour as *Pierre LeMoine d'Iberville.* He was one of seven sons of Charles LeMoine, who came from France with the first company of settlers on the Island of Montreal, brought out by Maisonneuve.

He was born at Ville-Marie, in 1661. At the age of 14, he was sent by Governor de la Barre with despatches to the Court of France. He appears to have then entered the French navy. We read of him serving, 15 years later, in the French war vessels against the English, in Hudson's Bay, and on the coasts of

Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New England. England and France were then at war.

D'Iberville was engaged in a number of battles, and in the taking of forts and ships belonging to the English. One or two of his brothers with some Canadians served under him. After the peace, in 1697, he went to explore the mouths of the Mississippi in the Gulf of Mexico. There he built several forts, and founded the city of Mobile. Louisiana had been founded by La Salle, but d'Iberville was its first Governor.

When war again broke out between England and France, d'Iberville was sent with a fleet of 16 vessels to fight against the English in the West Indies. But, in 1706, he died at sea, of a fever. He has been pronounced one of the bravest and most skilful officers of the French navy. As a Canadian, he has been styled the greatest of all the warriors produced by Canada. Most of his brothers became also famous, chiefly for their deeds in what the French called "*La petite guerre*," which has been spoken of in a former chapter. D'Iberville's oldest brother was the Seigneur of Longueuil, whose descendants were Governors of Montreal, and filled other high offices in Canada.

162. The Governor, M. de Callières, followed the plans of Count Frontenac in dealing with the Indians. He tried to make the Iroquois break with the English, and also to be at peace with the Illinois and other western tribes, friends of the French. By this time the French had gained over nearly all the Indian tribes of the lake regions, and those of the vallys of the Ohio and Mississippi. With many of these the Iroquois had quarrelled and fought. Some of them also quarrelled amongst themselves. Many members of the various tribes who had fallen into the hands of others, were held captives.

It was the object of de Callières to bring about a general peace so that the captives might be restored.

With this view he contrived to have a great meeting of Indian warriors, held in Montreal in the year 1701. More than 1200 chiefs and warriors were present. There was feasting during several days. Speeches were made, presents of collars of *wampum* and other articles were exchanged, and then the pipe of peace was smoked. The Governor smoked first, then his principal officers, and the various chiefs. It was a very grand affair. The end was an agreement among all to preserve peace, and to restore captives. Several days were spent in these proceedings. Before the meetings were brought to a close the famous chief Kondiaronk died. He was making a speech when he was seen to fall suddenly sick. He lived only a few hours afterwards. His remains were followed to the grave by the French officers and soldiers, as well as the Indian warriors. The French were very sorry for Kondiaronk's death. On account of his crafty ways they had given him the nickname of "*the Rat.*"

163. Governor de Callières died at Quebec in May 1703. The cause of his death is not stated. At that time, there was much sickness in Canada. In fact, during five years from 1701 to 1706, the *Small Pox*, and the disease called *Dysentery* were very common. Great numbers were carried off. It is said that in one year, from 1702 to 1703, those diseases were fatal to about one quarter of the people of Quebec. The Indian tribes throughout North America also suffered very much from sickness at that time.

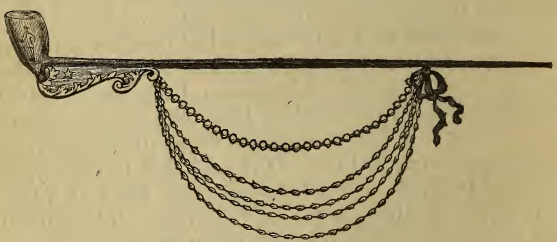
CHAPTER XXXIV.

Fifty years later.

164. After the period of which we have spoken as "the Heroic Age of Canada," there was a more quiet state of things during about fifty years.

Scenes of trouble and bloodshed were now far less common. The Iroquois warriors no longer spread

themselves over the countrv, nor like hungry wolves, prowled around the settlements. The people could go forth to till their lands without having soldiers to guard them. Formerly, when the men were absent, women and children had to do the work in the fields. Even ladies, the wives and daughters of men of noble birth, were often obliged to perform that kind of labour. Unless they had done so, many families must have perished from want of food; for, both in seed-time and harvest, it often happened that all the men, able to bear arms, were away from their homes. Since 1690, there had been no fresh attack made upon Quebec. An attempt, in 1710, made by an English fleet under Admiral Walker, to go up the St. Lawrence for the purpose of taking the city, came to nothing. Storms in the gulf caused the ruin of the fleet through shipwrecks and the loss of many men. At the same time



Calumet.

an army, under General Nicholson, came against Canada by way of Lake Champlain. But it also retired without having harmed the colony.

After those attempts the two mother countries made peace, in 1713, and then, for more than 30 years, there was peace in Canada.

During the times of which we now write the Goverуors were the Marquis de Vaudreuil until 1725, and the Marquis de Beauharnois from 1725 until 1747; the

last named was followed by Governors named *la Galissonnière*, *la Jonquière*, and the *Marquis Du Quesne*. The Marquis DuQuesne began to rule in 1752.

165. Meanwhile the Iroquois seemed to become more and more friendly towards the French. They could not be induced to take part openly against the English colonists. But they asked for French missionaries, and, in other ways, shewed themselves well disposed. Sometimeâ, Frenchmeu even became members of their tribes. This happened when Frenchmen were *adopted*, and lived amongst them, after their fashion, or mode of life. Those who were thus adopted did not fail to persuade them to favour the French colonists, rather than the English.

One of the most curious cases of adoption was that of the priest *Milet*—the same who, with Lamberville, was concerned in the affair of the seizure of the Iroquois chiefs by de Denonville. The Iroquois had decided to torture and kill him. He was being led out to suffer his doom, when an Iroquois woman, more than 80 years old, stepped forward. She declared in a loud voice that Milet must be spared to become her adopted nephew, in place of one who had been slain. According to Indian customs, her demand was agreed to. Thus Milet was saved from a painful death. Living afterwards amongst them, he tried to teach them religion and also to make them favour the French.

166. In the times of the five governors mentioned in this chapter, there were two principal matters, about which the English and French colonists did not agree.

167 In the first place, both the English and the French claimed to be the owners of the vast and fine territory through which the river Ohio flows. This was then called by the French, *la belle Rivière*. The English said that that region—*the Valley of the Ohio*—was a part of their colony, *Virginia*. But the French denied this, saying that the territory of the English did not reach westward beyond the Alleghany moun-

tains. To support their claims, the French had made a line of forts, or trading posts, from the south shore of lake Erie, towards and along a stream called *Beef* or French river. This flowed into the Ohio, at a place where they built a fort named *Venango.* The young reader must look into the map for the places.

Afterwards, lower down the Ohio, and near where the river *Monongahela* flows in, another fort was built, *DuQuesne*, afterwards *Pittsburg.*

The English were then forbidden to come westward beyond the Alleghany mountains. But their traders did that constantly, and were warned off, or stopped, and their goods seized. The English sent in soldiers to protect the traders, and to warn off the French. It is easy to see that such a state of things would end in bloodshed.

168. The other cause of dispute and jealousy, was, traffic with the western tribes. The English built lines of forts from the Hudson river, leading towards Lake Ontario, where, on the south shore, they had a fortified post called *Chouagen*, afterwards *Oswego.* But to stop traffic between the English and the Indians of the west, the French had Fort Frontenac or Cataracoui (Kingston), on the north side of Ontario. They had also a fort, Niagara, at the other end of Ontario, as well as many other stations at different points, further west. Both parties, French and English colonists, were always trying to outbid each other in the purchase of skins from the Indian hunters, and to gain over the tribes to their own side. The French, with the aid of their missionaries, gained most favour with the savage tribes. The English could hardly prevent the Iroquois from ceasing to be their allies. Such was the state of affairs when the colonists came to blows on the banks of the Ohio. Then, large bodies of men were sent by them to fight for the disputed territories. Afterwards the mother countries took part in this warfare, which led to great events, and ended, at last, in the ruin of New France.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Washington and Jumonville.—Fort Necessity.—Captain Robert Stobo.

169. In the year 1753, a young commander of the Virginian militia was sent on a march into the Ohio valley. His name was *George Washington.*

He was the same who afterwards was the first President of the United States. His orders were to warn off the French and to look around for places where it would be well to have forts. He chose a spot which he thought good, and then returned home. Next year when he came back with a large body of men, he found the place he had chosen already taken up by the French. It was that mentioned in the last chapter as the site of Fort Duquesne. Washington thought it was the best place for a post for guarding the route from the north into the Ohio Valley.

However, as the French had taken possession of it, he fell back, some distance, along the bank of the *Monongahela* and built *Fort Necessity.*

Later in the same year, 1754, a party of French militia, of those stationed at Duquesne, were passing through the forest. They were about to seek a parley with the English and to warn them to retire. The commander was a young captain named Jumonville.

Early on the morning of the 28th of May, Jumonville and his men saw themselves surrounded by the armed men of major Washington. Jumonville moved forward to deliver his message, when Washington's men fired. The French commander and nine of his people fell dead, while all the others, except one, were taken prisoners. The French declared that Washington had ordered his men to fire. The man who escaped carried the news of the event to Fort Duquesne.

M. de Contrecœur, the commander at that post, as well as M. de Villiers, Jumonville's brother, who was also there, styled the affair a murder. De Villiers

was told to march with 700 Canadians and savages to revenge his brother's death. In the end of June he reached Fort Necessity. Placing his men around it, and under the shelter of the forest trees, he caused them to pour in, from all sides, a deadly fire. After a conflict of 10 hours, Washington saw that his post could not be held, as it was on lower ground than that upon which the enemy fought. He had lost 90 men. So he surrendered. He and his followers became prisoners of war, but were allowed their liberty on condition that they would leave the territory.

A great noise was made, both in Europe and America, about the two affairs which we have just related. The English said that Jumonville's death was caused by his own rashness, and the fault of those that sent him on his errand. The French denied that, and continued to call the affair a murder. The English also blamed the French for their attack upon Fort Necessity, nor would they admit that the conditions agreed to by Washington ought to be kept.

Although England and France were then at peace, yet each sent out troops to America to assist the colonists.

When Fort Necessity was taken, de Villiers demanded, from major Washington, two *hostages*, to be held by the French as pledges that the terms agreed upon would be kept by the English. One of the two was *Capt. Robert Stobo*. He was lodged for a time at Fort Duquesne, and afterwards removed to Quebec.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

General Braddock and M. de Beaujeu.—The hostage, Robert Stobo, sentenced to death.

170. England and France had not declared war against each other. Yet both countries made preparations. Each sent out troops and ships to America.

The English troops were under the command of General Braddock, a brave man, but one who was unfit

to conduct warfare against Canadian militia and savages, used to fighting in their native forest.

Braddock marched towards the Ohio from Virginia. As he approached the river Monongahela, his soldiers moved on in close order, to the sound of drums and trumpets, just as if they were serving in Europe. Washington, now a colonel, was with him, and offered him advice. Instead of following this, the English general was displeased. He ordered Washington to remain behind, with his militia, on the bank of the river, while he himself crossed over with his soldiers, to fight on the other side.

The French, at Duquesne, knew of Braddock's coming. They had savages on the watch, called *scouts*, who brought them word of all the movements of the enemy.

171. On July 9th, 1755, a body of Canadians and savages, under M. de Beaujeu, attacked the English army, in front and on the two wings, at the same moment. The English were moving in close order, through a difficult passage in the forest. Their enemies, sheltered by the trees and bushes, fired quickly upon them. The English, unused to that mode of fighting, could do little more than present a bold front towards the parts from which the shot came, losing, perhaps, twenty men for every one of the Canadians and savages they could reach. Although they stood their ground bravely, for more than two hours, the valour of the soldiers was nearly useless to themselves. They could not come at their enemies when they tried. More soldiers fell than were equal in number to the whole of Beaujeu's army. At length, those who could, fled back towards the river. Then the French and savages rushed out upon them. While the French chased the fleeing and now terrified soldiers, the savages busied themselves in finishing the wounded, and in taking scalps. Many were drowned in crossing the river. But for the presence of Washington and his militia, on the river bank, perhaps all

would have perished. Braddock himself, mortally wounded, was borne along in a wagon, among the fugitives. Shortly afterwards he died. The French leader had been killed early in the fight. The victorious army took a great quantity of arms, ammunition, clothing, and other spoil.

The portion of Braddock's army which had not been in the battle retreated hastily towards Virginia. Thus ended the second attempt of the English to make good, by force, their footing in the valley of Ohio.

172. In the battle on the Monongahela the papers of general Braddock fell into the hands of the French. They were sent to Quebec. Amongst them were written reports which the hostage Stobo had contrived, some time before, to send to the English. In these an account was given of the French works at Duquesne, as well as advice about other French positions. In consequence, Stobo was accused of being a spy, tried for his life, and sentenced to death. He managed, however, to escape from the jail in which he was placed, at Quebec. Then he fled and reached Halifax in safety. This person was again at Quebec when it was besieged by the English in 1759.

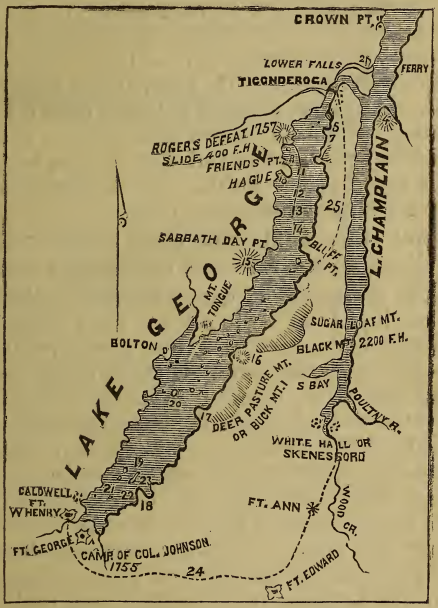
CHAPTER XXXVII.

Generals Johnson and Dieskau.—The Indians.

173. In the same year 1755, the English colonists sent an army to attack the French on Lake Champlain. The French had a fortress there, named *Crown Point*. There was also another post, known by the names of *Carillon* and *Ticonderoga*. This was a little way south of Lake Champlain, on the land between it and Lake St. Sacrament. While the French held those two places it would always be hard for the English to pass on to the attack of Canada. So the plan of the English, was, to make themselves masters of Crown Point and

Ticonderoga, first, and then to make for the St. Lawrence.

As a first step, they built a fort, *Lydius* or *Fort Edward*, beyond the Hudson, and some miles south of Lake St. Sacrament. There they placed cannon, provisions, and men.



Map of Lakes George and Champlain.

174. The troops sent from France to aid the Canadians were commanded by Baron Dieskau. He marched towards Lake Champlain with 3000 men — soldiers, militia, and Indians. His object was to save Crown Point and Ticonderoga, from falling into the hands of the English, for, at those places, the French had then

only a small force. He arrived in time, when the English had not moved further north than the end of Lake St. Sacrament.

Then Dieskau led a portion of his army beyond Lake St. Sacrament, intending to fall upon the new fort, Lydius, which the English had built. On the way a part of the English army, under General Johnson, was met. It was the 8th of September, 1755. A bloody battle took place. At first, a large body of English militia and Iroquois were driven back. But afterwards Dieskau was beaten. He himself was badly wounded and taken prisoner. General Johnson built a fort on the battle field which he named *Fort William Henry.* This, which has been also called *Fort George*, became afterwards a noted place. To the lake St. Sacrament, Johnson gave a new name—*Lake George.*

Several other fights took place between the French and Indians, on one side, and the English on the other.

175. In the battles of which we have spoken, savages were employed on both sides. They were useful as messengers and *scouts*, to move about in the forests, and to procure information without being seen by the enemy. But it is shocking to read of their cruelties towards the wounded who fell into their hands in battle. They joined the armies, on both sides, for the purpose of obtaining plunder and scalps. Sometimes, when prisoners were taken by the English or French, the savages could scarcely be prevented from seizing them as their own prey. General Johnson himself had difficulty in saving the life of Baron Dieskau, for his Indians, the Iroquois, claimed him and wished to take him by force. The wounded Baron was placed in a tent, with a guard of soldiers around it. Even then a savage contrived to crawl in and tried to kill him on his couch. After a battle, the Indians could not be prevented from spreading themselves over the field, to kill the wounded, plunder the dead bodies, and carry off the scalps. The English soldiers who had not lived

in the colonies were more afraid of the savages than of the French. The Indian *war-whoop* and the scalping knife seemed to them far more terrible than any other sounds and weapons.

The Indians who helped the French in their warfare with the English colonists were of various Western tribes; also from the regions around the great lakes, and from the upper Ottawa. Besides these, the French had Hurons and Abenaquis, as well as Iroquois converts,

Old Scalping knife from the ruins of Fort George.

settled in Canada, at Caughnawaga, or Sault St. Louis. These last could not always be depended upon when they had to fight against the Iroquois on the English side. Dieskau said that this had been the chief cause of his defeat.

The Indians who sided with the English were Iroquois—chiefly of the Mohawk tribe. General Johnson was in great favour with them, so that they readily sent their warriors to fight under him. However, as the Indians were so cruel and bloodthirsty, we cannot but lament and condemn the practice of using their services in warfare. Those who used them were often unable to manage them. When they were of various tribes, as on the French side, they could not always be prevented from quarrelling and fighting among themselves, about the prisoners and the plunder. The French sometimes had with them warriors belonging to more than twenty different tribes.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The sad lot of the Acadians.

176. We have not yet done with the events of 1755. Besides those which happened in the course of warfare, in the Ohio valley, and at Lake George, there were others of a very sad nature in Acadia, or Nova Scotia. This had been a Province of England more than 50 years, for France had given it up to the British in the year 1713. Nearly all its inhabitants were French. Whether they were, in their hearts, loyal or not to the British crown, the Governors of the New England colonies dealt with them as if they were bad subjects. Morover, whenever England and France, or their colonies, were at war, it was taken for granted that the Acadians would support the French rather than the English. So, in the year of which we are now speaking, the Governors of the English colonies determined to put an end, forever, to their fears about the Acadians. Our young readers will be grieved, if not astonished, to learn the way in which that was to be done. It was decided to remove them from their homes and native country. Some were to be carried off to Massachusetts, others to New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. Then, when the aucient inhabitants were all taken away, their places were to be filled by people from the other English colonies. To a great extent this design was carried out.

177. On appointed days, the people of all the chief places were made to come together in their churches. Bodies of soldiers were stationed near. Officers then informed the Acadians that they must give up their lands, cattle, and other property, except bedding, plate, and money, and that they themselves must be carried away from Acadia. We may judge how sad such news must have made the unhappy Acadians. Some eseaped, and ran away into the woods, so as not to be forced to leave their dear native land. The greater number,

however, were put on board vessels, at different places on the coast of the Bay of Fundy. When there was any show of unwillingness, the soldiers easily overcame it. Men, women, and children, to the number, it is said, of several thousands, were crowded into the English vessels. In some cases, it happened that members of the same family were separated from each other. The ships then sailed away.

Such work was, of course, far from being agreeable to the feelings of the officers, soldiers, and sailors, who were engaged in it. But orders had to be obeyed, however unpleasant the duty.

The Acadians thus removed from their country, were landed on the shores of the several New England colonies. It is recorded that they were everywhere kindly received by the colonists. Some French writers declare that no less than 7000 Acadians were removed to New England. There is, however, good reason for believing that the true number was between three and four thousand.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

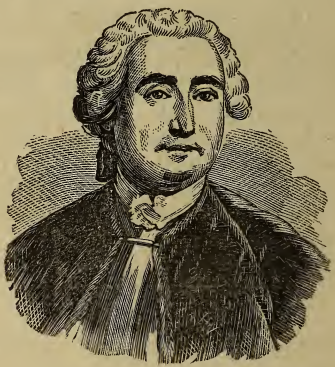
The Victories of General Montcalm.—Louisbourg.

178. England and France at length declared war against each other, early in the summer of 1756, two years after there had actually been war between them in America. The King of France had already appointed a new Governor of Canada, namely the Marquis of Vaudreuil. He was the son of the former marquis, who had come after de Callières, and who had ruled so prosperously, and longer than any other Governor of New-France. Fresh troops were also sent out to Quebec, as well as money, provisions, and things needed in warfare.

Along with the troops came a new General, and officers, namely, General Montcalm, M. de Levis, M. de Bougainville, and others.

General Montcalm conducted four compaigns against the English. He was a brave and skilful general, and gained many victories.

In August 1756, he attacked the English position, on the south shore of Lake Ontario, named Chouagen, or Oswego. There, he easily took a large quantity of provisions, arms, and warlike supplies, as well as upwards of 1600 prisoners. The Indians had to be



General Montcalm.

bribed with money to prevent them from robbing and murdering the English officers and men. By this victory at Oswego, the French shut out the English from Lake Ontario.

179. In 1757, Montcalm gained his second victory, at Fort William Henry, on Lake George. Colonel Munro was the commander of the English garrison. The French general surrounded the place with 7000 men, of whom 2000 were savages. There were chiefs and warriors from no less than 33 savage tribes, who had joined the French, hoping for plunder and scalps.

Colonel Munro defended the place as long as he

could. He expected aid from his superior officer, General Webb. Webb sent him a written order to hold out as long as possible, and then to make terms with the enemy. The order was carried by an Indian scout, who fell into the hands of a party of Montcalm's savages. The scout swallowed the paper, but this did not prevent them from taking it, for they killed him, and cut open his stomach, in order to find it. The paper was brought to Montcalm. After reading it, the French general sent it by a messenger to colonel Munro, to shew him that he need not look for assistance from Webb. On Aug. 9th, Munro surrendered. The

Tomahawk.

English prisoners amounted to about 2500 men. As provisions were scarce in Canada, Montcalm agreed to allow them to go to Fort Edward on condition that they would not serve against France within the next 18 months. The French General also engaged to protect the prisoners from the savages. This he tried to do, but could not, although the Indian chiefs had promised to restrain their warriors. Having obtained rum to drink, and seeing the private property of the English officers and men, which they thought ought to be theirs, the savages became furious with the desire to rob and kill. On August 10th, the prisoners set out on their march towards Fort Edward.

There ought to have been a strong guard of French soldiers to keep off the Indians. But there was not. As soon as they had fairly started, the savages began to help themselves to the effects of the English soldiers, who were hurrying on to get out of their way. Soon the war-whoop was raised and a massacre began. The English, in terror, fled faster. After a number had been killed, the Indians seized six or seven hundred, as their own prisoners. Presently, some of these were rescued by French officers, who came up with their men to save them. Those who escaped death and capture, then made the best of their way to Fort Edward. Several hundreds were carried off by the savages to Montreal, where Governor de Vaudreuil had them released by paying a ransom for each. It is not clearly known how many were killed.

The conduct of Montcalm's Indians, at the taking of Fort George, greatly displeased the whole English nation, when the facts came to be known. The affair has been styled in history "*The Massacre of Fort George.*"

180. Montcalm's next victory was that of Carillon or Ticonderoga.

On July 8th, 1758, an English army, under General Abercromby attacked the French under Montcalm and de Levis. The French position was protected in front by the trunks of trees, whose branches were pointed outwards. This made it difficult for men to force their way in. A fort, and two small streams, served for the defence on the sides.

Abercromby had marched from the north end of Lake George. His force, of more than 16,000 men, was led to the assault without waiting until cannon could be brought up. The English soldiers advanced with the greatest courage, but could not get through or over the branches. The French as courageously opposed them with their guns and muskets, on the other side of their strange breastworks. Six attacks were made. Every

time the English soldiers were driven back with great slaughter. If Abercromby had chosen to coutinue the fight his whole army might have been destroyed, although the French were less than 4000 men. But he saw that his attemps were useless. Towards night, when his killed and wounded, amounted to about 2000, he fell back, and made a hasty retreat to Lake George.

General Montcalm gained great credit by his victory at Carillon, but Abercromby was blamed and removed from his command.

181. Although the English were signally beaten at Carillon, yet, in other parts, they were successful. A small army, under Colonel Bradstreet, crossed to the North of Lake Ontario and easily took Fort Frontenac. Another army, under General Forbes, moved from Virginia against Fort Duquesne. The French garrison did not await his arrival, but retired—a portion down the river Ohio towards Louisiana, and the remainder to Venango. This left the English masters of the Ohio valley.

182. But the greatest success of the English, in 1758, was gained at *Louisbourg*. This was a harbour and fortress on the east coast of Cape-Breton. The French had made it very strong after an immense outlay of money and vast labour. An English fleet, with an army, was sent to take it. The army was commanded by General Amherst. Under him served General James Wolfe.

The place was defended by a garrison of soldiers, militia, and savages. The siege lasted nearly two months. Wolfe, who was the idol of the British troops led most of the attacks on land. By his courage, zeal and skill, he helped very much to bring about the surrender of Louisbourg, towards the end of July. The garrison was commanded by M. Drucour.

When the English had taken Louisbourg, the French no longer possessed a harbour for their ships on the East shores of North America. Canada was now almost

shut out from France, because the English war vessels commanded the whole sea coast and the entrance into the river St. Lawrence.

CHAPTER XL.

Distress in Canada.—M. Bigot the Royal Intendant.

183. Ever since 1754, there had been bad harvests in Canada. Besides this, owing to the war, the labours of the field had to be done mostly by aged men and children. Those best able to work were absent, with the army, from early in the spring until winter came on. In consequence, food was scarce and dear. Horse-flesh was the only meat which many could procure, and bread came to be weighed out at the rate of two or three ounces a day for each person.

The scarcity grew greater every season, until 1758, when it became a *famine*. To make matters still worse, the small pox was very common.

Ships from France, bearing supplies, were often taken by the English, on the way to the St. Lawrence.

184. There was at this time, in Canada, *Bigot*, the king's Intendant. It was his duty to look after all the money matters and trade of the colony, and to deal out the supplies of provisions, clothing, and other things, to the soldiers, from the king's stores. He also fixed the prices at which goods of all kinds were to be bought and sold. But, M. Bigot was a bad Intendant. He cared most about making himself rich. With the aid of others, who were his agents, he made vast profits out of the supplies intended for the army, and for the various forts. He used his power, as Intendant, to take grain and fodder from the country people, paying these at the prices fixed by himself. Then, the same articles were charged, at much higher rates, to the King and the public.

By such means, M. Bigot, and his agents, made large fortunes.

Bigot's conduct will appear far worse, when it is stated, that, the soldiers and militia had often to go short of food, clothing, and other necessaries, while he charged the king high prices for much more than they could have used.

It is related, that, while the army and people suffered from want of food, he and his agents lived in a style of the greatest luxury.

Before we take leave of him, it is well to mention that he was afterwards brought to trial in France, and punished.

CHAPTER XLI.

Former Sieges of Quebec.—Siege of 1759.

185. Our young readers will remember that Quebec, the beautiful capital of New France, was founded by Samuel de Champlain, in 1608. About 20 years afterwards, the English came and took it ; but it was given back to the French. About 60 years later still, in the time of Governor Frontenac, the English again, under Admiral Phipps, came to take the place. This time, however, it was saved ; for that brave old governor, as we have seen, beat Phipps, and drove off his fleet.

A third time, in 1710, the English sent war vessels and soldiers, under Admiral Walker, to take the city. De Vaudreuil was then governor, and ready to fight for his capital, as Frontenac had done. But the winds and waves saved it, as Walker's ships were wrecked, before he could come within 500 miles.

Forty nine years more passed away, when the English made their fourth and last attempt. This brings us to 1759, when another de Vaudreuil, son of the one named above, ruled in Canada. It was his lot, as we shall now relate, to see the city fall into the hands of the English, and to outlive the last days of New France.

186. In the end of June, 1759, a fleet of about fifty

English war vessels, under Admiral Saunders, came up the St. Lawrence. It brought an army commanded by General Wolfe.

When they passed to the upper end of the Isle of Orleans, the admiral and general soon saw what a hard task theirs would be. Outside the city, beyond the St. Charles, lay Montcalm's troops, behind *earthworks*, reaching a long way from the mouth of that river towards the Falls of Montmorency. From want of depth of water, the big English ships could not go in to fire upon them. Nor could soldiers be landed from boats to fight them. For, the French, with their muskets and great guns, could easily sweep away any number of men, stuck up to their knees in sand and mud.

When Wolfe and Saunders looked towards the city, they saw that it stood on high ground, more than 200 feet above the level of the water. It would be useless to try to lead men up such steep and rough banks, guarded at the top by troops and many cannon.

187. The two commanders went up the river in a boat, along the south bank. They found the opposite bank everywhere steep, and watched by the French. In short, the place which they had come to take was so strong by nature, and so well guarded, that they did not see how it was to be come at. The only plan they could think of, was, to *bombard* the city from the opposite bank, at Point Levi, and, at the same time, to entice Montcalm to bring his army out of his earthworks, to fight.

188. When the plan of attack was settled on, a portion of the English troops were stationed at Point Levi. A camp was formed there, and a great number of heavy cannon placed, for firing upon the city. At the same time, another camp was made on the high ground, beyond the river Montmorency, at its month, and not far from the Falls. A third camp, near the upper end of the Isle of Orleans was formed, chiefly

for the purpose of receiving and caring for the sick and wounded.

189. In a little book like this, it would be impossible to relate all the particulars of the siege. But it is easy to see that it must have been a much greater affair than any of the former attacks mentioned in the beginning of this chapter.

Every day, and generally in the night also, for about ten weeks, the cannon at Point Levi poured shot and shell upon the city. The Lower Town was soon ruined. In the Upper Town, the public buildings, churches, and many hundred private dwellings, were destroyed, or very much damaged. The streets were filled with ruins. Every inhabitant, who could do so, left the place.

190. As Montcalm would not leave his position to fight the English at any of their camps, Wolfe made up his mind to attack him where he was. The attempt was made on July 31st, at the earthworks nearest to the mouth of the Montmorency. But it was a complete failure. The English were driven back with a loss of several hundred men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. After that, Wolfe fell sick of a fever, and almost lost his life.

191. Wolfe had given strict orders to his soldiers not to do any harm to the people who were not actually fighting against the English. Yet, in some places near Quebec, and at some settlements lower down the river, his wishes were not heeded. Habitations were burned, crops destroyed, fruit trees cut down, and other mischief done, by parties of men, called *Rangers*. These were not regular troops, but men used to bush-fighting against the savages in English colonies. They were themselves the same as savages in some of their habits. It is even said that they practised *scalping*. They were brought with the army in order to cope with the Indians on the French side. Of these Montcalm had a good number. They acted as scouts for him, and prowled

around the camps of the English, killing, and scalping, all stragglers.

CHAPTER XLII.

The first Battle of the Plains of Abraham.—Death of General Wolfe and Montcalm.—Quebec taken.

192. Towards the end of August, Wolfe consulted with his chief officers about a plan for obliging Montcalm to lead his army out to battle. It was, to pass up the river above the city, and then to force a landing upon the Plains of Abraham. Montcalm would, in that case, they thought, be sure to leave his earthworks.

193. In the course of the first few days of September the greater part of the English army was brought together at Point Levi. Thence the troops marched along the south bank of the St. Lawrence, until they were several miles higher up the river than the city. Ships and barges had already been sent up, to receive them, and to convey them across to the north bank. There was some delay, owing to the weather, until the night of the 12th of September. Then, the soldiers were placed in the barges and on board the ships. They dropped down the river, silently, under cover of the darkness, until they were about a mile and a half from Quebec. There, there was a landing place, since named Wolfe's Cove, from which a pathway led up the bank to the Plains of Abraham. It was very narrow and rugged, and there was a small guard of French soldiers at the top.

No time was lost in landing the men, and in making them pass up, in single file. A few shots were fired by the French guard, but their commander was asleep, and they were all easily made prisoners by the British soldiers who first reached the top.

194. Just as the morning of September 13th dawned, Wolfe's troops, to the number of 4,800 officers and men,

were all safely landed on the Plains. Presently they formed in order and marched towards the city.

195. When Montcalm was told that the English had landed above the city, he was surprised, and could scarcely believe it. However, he at once led out his army to face them. He had said before, that, if Quebec should fall, the whole colony would be ruined, but that he himself would perish in its ruins.

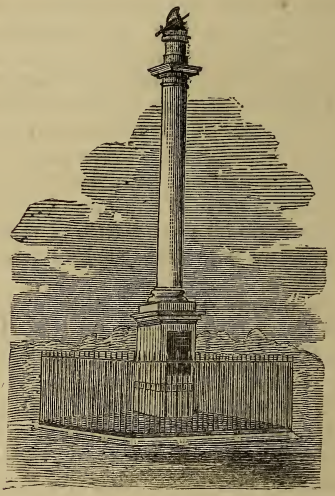
Montcalm had with him about 7000 men. About 2000 more were absent, under the command of M. de Bougainville. He had sent these, some time before, to prevent the very thing which had happened, namely, the landing of the English soldiers on the north bank of the river. But now, they were many miles above the spot where their services were most needed. The French general would not wait for Bougainville to join him, unwilling to give Wolfe time to make strong his present position. So he gave battle at once. Wolfe was only too pleased to gain what he had wished for during the whole season.

196. Montcalm ordered the drummers and trumpeters to sound the charge. His troops advanced courageously against the English, until within forty paces of them. Then Wolfe's men fired. The general had ordered them not to do so before the French came to that distance. He had also told them to load their muskets with a double charge of powder and ball. The shock was so great, and so deadly, that the French could not advance another step. They fell back, slowly at first, but afterwards in haste and confusion, as the English pressed on. Presently, it was a flight, from every part of the battle field, towards the city gates, and towards a bridge of boats, which had been thrown across the river St. Charles.

197. After the battle had fairly begun, it lasted only a few minutes. Yet the loss on both sides was great. The English lost upwards of 650, killed, and wounded. Amongst the killed was general Wolfe himself. He

had received three wounds and was carried to the rear to die. Before he breathed his last, he was told that the French had fled: "Then, God be praised" said he "I die happy."

On the French side, the loss was more than 1,200, counting the killed, wounded, and prisoners. Some of the French officers who were taken, were afraid they might be roughly used, on account of the massacre at



Wolfe's Monument, Plains of Abraham.
"Here died Wolfe victorious."

the capture of fort George, in 1757. So they went up to the English officers, hat in hand, declaring that they were not present in that affair.

General Montcalm was several times wounded in the battle. His arm was broken, and, while he was trying to put a stop to the flight of his soldiers, he received a fatal wound in the loins. He lived until the

following morning. When a physician, who attended him, said that his life would not last beyond a few hours, Montcalm replied: "I am glad of that, for I shall not witness the fall of Quebec." At another time he said to the officers around his couch: "Gentlemen, I wish you well out of your troubles; as for me, I am dying, and wish to spend the night with God."

Wolfe's remains were carried on board an English ship, and taken to England. The body of Montcalm, was buried, on the night of Sept. 14th, in the chapel of the Ursuline Convent.

198. Five days after the battle, Quebec surrendered. Thus, on Sept. 18th 1759, the ancient capital of New France fell into the hands of the English.

CHAPTER XLIII.

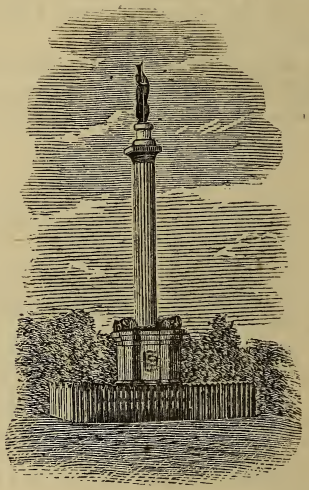
Second Battle of the Plains of Abraham.—Generals Murray and de Levis.—General Amherst.—End of New France.

199. Early in the spring of 1760, the French tried hard to retake Quebec. The English commander there was general Murray. The French army, under de Levis, came down from Montreal, and reached St. Foy, near Quebec, on April 28th. Only the day before, Murray had word of its coming, and in a very curious way. Ice was floating down the river in large masses. To one of these a man was seen clinging. Some English soldiers brought him ashore, and before General Murray. He turned out to be a French soldier, who, by accident, had fallen into the river, some distance higher up. He then got upon a large piece of ice, which carried him down to where the English soldiers saw him. By asking him questions, Murray learned that de Levis was at hand with an army of 7000 men.

It happened that many of Murray's men were laid up by sickness in Quebec. But the General called together all who could fight, and marched out to meet de Levis. There was then a long and bloody battle.

Murray lost about 1000 men, and was forced to retreat within the city walls.

De Levis, after his victory, set about besieging the place. But, his hopes of taking it soon vanished. English war vessels came in sight of Quebec. De Levis saw them at hand and retired as fast as he could towards Montreal. This was about three weeks after the battle. The fight between de Levis and Murray



Monument, to Levis and Murray, on the St. Foy Road.

was not exactly on the same ground as that of the previous year, but it has been named the "Second battle of the Plains of Abraham." The spot where the loss of life was greatest is now marked by a beautiful monument. Under it lie buried the bones of many of the slain. Distant from it, not much more than a mile, is another monument, built upon the spot where General Wolfe died. As travellers now pass along the

two highways, leading westward out of Quebec, they see these two monuments, close to the road side. They are memorials of the two "Battles of the Plains."

200. In September, 1760, Governor de Vaudreuil and General de Levis, were at Montreal, along with the relics of the French army. They had reason to think that the last days of New France were near. For, besides knowing that all hope of aid from France was cut off, they were aware that no less than three English armies were coming against them.

General Amherst, the Commander-in-chief of the English in America, had taken Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He then marched to Lake Ontario, and was near, bringing about 15,000 soldiers down to Montreal, by way of the St. Lawrence. Next, Colonel Haviland with 2,000 men, was moving towards the same point, by way of the river Richelieu. The French as Haviland came up, left their forts at Isle-aux-Noix, St. Johns, Chambly and Sorel. Lastly, General Murray, with his army, was, at the same time, on his way up the St. Lawrence, from Quebec. When all these forces were joined together, near Montreal on September 8th, de Vaudreuil and de Levis saw that it would be useless to try to oppose them. So, they surrendered to General Amherst. Together with themselves, their troops, and the city of Montreal, they yielded up all Canada.

201. De Levis was of a proud and fiery spirit. He learned that Amherst would not grant to the French, the *honours of war*— that is, before becoming prisoners of war, leave to march out of their quarters, with their arms and colours, to the sound of music. Upon this, his anger was roused. He said he would not submit. That, with his soldiers, he would retire to St. Helen's Island, and fight to the last. Even when de Vaudreuil told him that it was necessary to yield, de Levis still refused. At length, the Governor commanded him, solemnly, and in the name of the King of France. Then, de Levis did not dare to hold out any longer. Had he

done so, he would have caused many of his soldiers to lose their lives; for, what could so few, have done against 20,000 English soldiers?

202. Before the close of the season, the French officers and soldiers, the Governor and the Intendant, together with other persons in the service of King Louis XV, were put into English ships and sent away to France.

Fighting in Canada was now at an end. But, in Europe, the war between the two countries continued more than two years longer.

CHAPTER XLIV.

The Cession of Canada.—The other British American Colonies.

203. In the year 1763 a Treaty of Peace was made between England and France. By it, the French King, Louis XV, gave up Canada to King George III of England. There were then 65,000 people in the Colony, not counting the Indians. All who chose to leave, were allowed to do so. But all who staid, and all who came to the country afterwards, remained English subjects. Of course, it seemed strange, at first, to the French Canadians, to be under any other ruler than the King of France. It would seem the same to ourselves now, if, all at once, we found ourselves not the subjects of the good Queen Victoria. Perhaps the Canadians would have cared more about the change than they did, if Louis XV had been a good King. But he was far from being that. He had not done well, either by the Canadians or the Acadians. In other respects, too, he was but little worthy of love and respect. So, in course of time, the French Canadians, came to be as loyal to George the third as they had been to their former King.

204. A certain portion of the territory which was formerly Canada, was now made into a new Province,

named "*The Province of Quebec*," and General Murray was appointed its Governor. It contained the three ancient districts of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. South of the St. Lawrence, and in the direction of the great lakes, the English Colonists who had given so much assistance in the war, were allowed to extend their borders to the south shores of Erie and Ontario. Eastward, the new Province reached to Gaspé and the river St. John on the north shore of the Gulf. Thus the Canada of the French was much reduced in size.

205. It is necessary here to take some notice of the other British North American Provinces, lying to the east of the new Province of Quebec. Turning to the map placed at the beginning of the book, the young reader will see the names of Newfoundland and Labrador, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. All of these regions, excepting Newfoundland, are included in Canada at the present day, and therefore we ought to know something of their past history. In this place we shall speak of them only with respect to their earlier history.

Many years before Jacques Cartier discovered Canada, Sir John Cabot, of Bristol, England, and his son Sebastian, visited Newfoundland and Labrador, as well as the regions afterwards known as Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. It was at Prince Edward Island, named by the Cabots *St. John*, that the English Sailors first saw American Indians. Of these, ten were cruelly seized and carried off to be shewn in England.

On account of the visits of the Cabots, the English claimed to be owners of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; they also at different times tried to found settlements there. The French also brought settlers to other parts of these countries. Whenever there was war between England and France, the Colonists with the Indians made attacks on each other, and took part with the forces of their respective nations, so that the early history of these Provinces abounds in accounts of

violence and bloodshed by which all real progress was prevented. The French gave the name of *Acadia* to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In the year 1713 Acadia was made over to England by a treaty, and at the same time the French gave up their claims to Newfoundland. Nevertheless, the two nations fought with each other afterwards about their possession; and in the 38th chapter of this book an account has been given of the sad fate of the French inhabitants of Acadia at the hands of the British. At length, by the same treaty in which Canada was ceded to Great Britain, Acadia, that is the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were finally set free from the troubles brought on their inhabitants by warfare between the two great nations from which they had sprung.

206. Fourteen years before the cession of Canada, the Capital of Nova Scotia, *Halifax*, was founded, by Governor Cornwallis. Four thousand disbanded soldiers came to settle in the Province, and were soon followed by fifteen hundred Germans. In 1758, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick together with Prince Edward Island, were placed under the rule of a Governor and parliament. Later, in 1763, Cape Breton was joined to Nova Scotia, but Prince Edward Island was separated from this Province seven years afterwards.

Newfoundland, was for a long time before the cession of Canada, ruled by the British Naval commanders whose ships happened to be stationed on that coast. Its first regular Governor was Captain Osborne, appointed in 1729, after whom thirteen different Naval Captains governed the country, until 1763. In this year, Labrador, together with Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands were joined to the Government of Newfoundland.

We learn from what is said in this chapter, that, at the time of the cession of Canada, and afterwards, there were three different Governments of Colonies and territories in British North America—in addition to

those of New England—namely the New Province of Quebec; Nova Scotia, with Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Cape Breton, joined to it; and Newfoundland with Labrador and the Magdalen Isles and Anticosti.

CHAPTER XLV.

The Indians and their new masters.—Ponthiac.

207. When the British came into possession of Canada, and of the various outposts and trading stations, they were not treated by the Indians, with the same good will that had been shewn towards their old masters, the French officers and missionaries. This soon became known; for, all the forts and trading stations were now put in charge of English officers and men. The Indians shewed their sorrow, more or less plainly, when the French officers went away from among them. Only a year passed, after the treaty which made Canada a Province of England, when the feelings of the Indians were proved in a way which caused a very great deal of trouble and loss of life.

208. A chief of the Ottawa savages, named Ponthiac had been a great friend of the French. He had led his warriors to fight for them against General Braddock's army in 1755. At other times, afterwards, he had fought on their side. When he knew that the French forts and stations in the West were all handed over to the English, he laid plans for taking them back, and for driving the English out of the country. He seems to have been a wonderful savage, more so even than Garakonthié, and Kondiaronk, of whom we have made mention in this book. He was able to gain over to his plans nearly all the tribes about the great lakes, in the West and South west, to the Mississippi, and in the

Ohio valley. He promised them all, plunder, fire-water, scalps, and fine hunting grounds, in return for their aid in bringing back the French; for he made sure that the French would return, when the English were all killed or driven away. Even the Iroquois, or *Five Nations*, were led to favour his designs. Ponthiac fixed a day for the tribes of various parts to fall upon eleven of the English stations. At the same time, the borders of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New York, were to be attacked. Nine of the eleven posts were taken by surprise, and their defenders put to death. In two cases there was failure, namely at Duquesne, now *Pittsburg*, and at Detroit. The back settlements of Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York, were the scenes of slaughter and dreadful cruelties. More than 1000 persons were murdered, and many carried away into captivity.

At and around Detroit, there were bloody fights for many weeks. But, in the end, this post, as well as Pittsburg, was saved.

Great was the amazement of the English at this sudden rising of the Indian tribes. After a time, when the first shock was passed, they sent out bodies of troops against them. Partly by force, and partly by means of parleys, the various chiefs were led to make peace, and to return the captives they had taken.

Ponthiac himself, though driven back, was not conquered. He continued to be so much looked up to by many tribes, that the English thought it best to gain him over, by means of presents. So the affair ended in a doubtful sort of friendship with him. All the posts which had been taken, fell again into the hands of the English. This famous chief met his death, a few years later, at St. Louis, on the Mississippi. A savage, who hated him, rushed upon Ponthiac, when he was off his guard, and killed him.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Revolt of the English Colonies.—Canada invaded.—Another Siege of Qnebec.—The U. E. Loyalists.—Brandt.

209. After Canada had been fifteen years under British rule, the other English Colonies rebelled against King George III. Although these colonies had helped England with all their might to take Canada from the French, they now turned to the Canadians for help against England. The Canadians refused to take part in the rebellion, and the inhabitants of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick did the same. The rebellion soon grew into a great war between Britain and thirteen of her American Colonies, which began in the summer of the year 1775.

At first the revolt was a quarrel about taxes, and other causes of complaint against the government of England; but later, after there had been fighting and bloodshed, the thirteen colonies declared that they would throw off English rule altogether, and become an independent nation under the name of the "*United States of America.*"

As Canada would not join them, it was resolved to invade the Province of Quebec and to take it by force.

210. At this time Sir Guy Carleton was Governor of the Province of Quebec. There were not enough troops in the country to oppose the Americans when the invasion began; for the Americans sent two armies, one under General Richard Montgomery, the other under General Arnold.

Montgomery marched towards the St. Lawrence by the route of Lake Champlain and the River Richelieu, and easily took all the forts on the way. He knew the route well, for he had served under Amherst and Haviland, when these officers marched against Canada fifteen years before.

At Montreal, Governor Carleton, having only a few hundred men, soldiers and militia, could not prevent

the Americans from taking possession of the City, which they did on November 13th 1775. The Governor himself found it difficult to leave for Quebec which he knew would be the next place of attack. He was obliged to make his escape down the river in a small boat, conducted by a Canadian officer named *Bouchette*. The Americans had placed troops and guns on both sides of the river to prevent communication between Montreal and Quebec. There was much danger, especially in the neighbourhood of Sorel, lest Sir Guy Carleton should be taken prisoner. He would certainly have been taken at Three Rivers, if he had not dressed himself in the disguise of a French habitant; for he ventured to land at this place, and some Americans were there before him, and in the same house. However, fortunately, the Governor left Three Rivers in safety and arrived at Quebec on November 20th. It is believed, that if Governor Carleton had not thus succeeded in reaching the Capital of the Province, the Americans would have soon been masters of the place. In this case, Canada would have been lost to England, for at least a year, if not for ever.

211. In the mean time, while the Governor was descending the river to Quebec, the American General, Arnold had already arrived with seven or eight hundred followers. Arnold, had led his force from the sea coast along the courses of the rivers Kennebec and Chaudière, through swamps, and forests, and over rugged mountain ridges.

The Governor, on his arrival, found the people of Quebec full of astonishment at the presence of a hostile force at Point Levi; for, although an invasion was expected, no one had imagined that a body of armed men could ever be brought against the city by such a route as that through which Arnold and his companions had marched.

About a fortnight afterwards, Montgomery, from Montreal, joined Arnold, in the neighbourhood of Quebec. Their united force numbered about 3000

men. The young reader may ask on what grounds these two American leaders could hope to take Quebec, with such a small army, and one so ill provided, as theirs was, with cannon and other necessary warlike stores. But, it was well known to them that the Governor had very few soldiers in the place ; they thought, also, that many of the citizens would assist rather than oppose their designs, and that all would be struck with fear by the sudden arrival of enemies. In fact, there was present in the garrison only a single company of soldiers. These, together with the marines of a sloop of war then in the harbour, and some sailors, and all the citizens able and willing to bear arms, made up a body of no more than 1600 persons fit for duty. There were even some in the city who were friendly to the Americans, and would have assisted them if they could ; but the Governor gave orders for all such to withdraw. Then the soldiers, sailors, and citizens were formed into companies, and to each a station was assigned.

212. During the remainder of the month of December the Americans kept up a state of siege as well as they could. They had no great guns, and therefore could not do much harm to the place ; it was winter time, and they had no provisions except what they took from the people of the neighbourhood. They were, therefore, soon in such a state from disease, want of food, and from cold, that their leaders saw ruin staring them in the face unless they could at once force their way into the city and take it. The attempt to do so was made during the night of December 31st, but it failed completely. Arnold was wounded, and Montgomery killed. On the morning of January 1st 1776 the general's dead body was found frozen in the snow, surrounded by the bodies of several Americans who had been killed at the same time.

After this defeat, the Americans retired to some distance from the walls. The Governor's officers wished him to lead out his people and drive off the enemy

altogether. But Sir Guy Carleton was too prudent to follow such advice, not being sure that his own small force would not be beaten, in which case the city must fall into the hands of the Americans. He preferred to wait until spring, when ships and soldiers would arrive from England.

213. Early in the spring, a fleet arrived from England, bringing troops. The Americans then left in haste, followed by the British. Two fights occurred. A body of 1800 men, under an American leader, named Thompson, was beaten with great loss at Three Rivers. Afterwards, the invaders were chased out of the Province. Thus ended the siege of Quebec by the Americans in the winter of 1775.

214. Sir Guy Carleton gained much praise for his conduct in defending the city. By his prudence skill and courage he had saved it. He was much beloved by all about him. His enemy, general Montgomery, was also a great favourite with his officers. This was shewn by what happened after his death. When his body was found in the snow, the British officers did not know whose it was. One of them took the dead man's sword, and carried it about in his hand. Several American officers, prisoners, seeing the sword, burst into tears. They declared their regard for him who had worn it, and their sorrow at his death. They also said they could not bear to see it in the hands of another person. It was then found out that it had belonged to general Montgomery. The general's body was buried with care, in a grave dug near to the wall of the city.

More than forty years afterward, Montgomery's widow sought leave to have his remains taken away from Quebec. It was granted, and the same person, who had placed them in the ground, was there to prove that they were his, and to help in taking them up again.

215. Although the Americans did not try to invade Canada again, yet the war between England and the thirteen American colonies continued during the year

1776 and the following six years. The colonies obtained assistance from France. With such aid, and by the skill, and fortitude of their commander the famous George Washington, who was abler and wiser than any of the English generals sent out to oppose him, the Americans gained many victories. General Burgoyne, with a large army was beaten by them, and taken prisoner with all his men; afterwards, Lord Cornwallis, with another army, was obliged to surrender.

But we cannot, in this little book, give more particulars of this great war, which ended in the year 1782. Then a treaty of peace was agreed upon, and the thirteen United States of America were acknowledged by Great Britain as an independent nation

216. Many of the inhabitants of the Colonies which rebelled remained, during the whole war, faithful to the English crown, and fought for it. They considered the colonies to be parts of the British Empire, and were against any separation. For this reason, they were styled "*United Empire Loyalists.*" After the war they could not remain in the United States, as their property was all taken away from them. Many thousands of them moved into British territory north of Lake Ontario, into Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and other parts. The English Government gave them lands to settle upon The memory of the U. E. Loyalists, is, to this day, honoured in Canada.

217. Joseph Brandt, chief of the Mohawk Indians, was one of those who fought for King George III in that war. After it was ended he and his band of warriors, with their wives and children, left their ancient settlements and came to live on British territory. Lands were given to them on the north shore of Lake Ontario. The town of Brantford was named after this famous chieftain.

CHAPTER XLVII.

Prince William Henry, and Prince Edward, visit Canada.—Canada divided into two Provinces.

218. Prince William Henry, the third son of King George, paid a visit to Canada in the year 1787. He was then serving as an officer in the English navy, being Captain of the frigate *Pegasus*. He remained in the country two months, in the course of which he visited Three Rivers, Montreal, Chambly and Sorel These were then, besides Quebec, the only places of any importance in the Province. He was everywhere received with the greatest joy and respect. He was accompanied by the Governor Guy Carleton, now Lord Dorchester. When the Prince paid his visit to Sorel, the inhabitants presented an address to him, and proposed to change the name of the place into that of "*William Henry.*"

Forty three years after his visit to Canada this Prince became King of England, with the title of William IV. Whenever Canadians, on visits to England, were presented to him, he always received them kindly, and shewed by his conversation that he had not forgotten his pleasant trip to Canada.

219. Four years after the visit of Prince William, his brother, Prince Edward, arrived at Quebec. Edward was a soldier, and came with the regiment of which he was colonel. He made himself a great favourite with the people. A dangerous fire occured in the city soon after his arrival, when he brought his soldiers immediately to the spot and soon put it out. Shortly afterwards the people illuminated the city and harbour in honour of his birthday, the 2nd of November. Another time, when there was an election of a member for the county of Quebec, and when people were quarrelling and insulting each other about their origin, the Prince demanded to be heard, and made a speech, saying "Let us hear no more about the odious question of *French and English;* all here are equally the beloved

Canadian subjects of the King." These words were received with applause, and all quarrelling ceased.

Prince Edward remained in Canada two and a half years. Lord Dorchester was still Governor of the Province, but was soon to depart for England, being nearly 70 years old.

A few years later, Prince Edward became Duke of Kent. He was heir to the throne, and would have been King of England if he had survived his brother William IV. Perhaps it is not necessary to inform our young readers that this same Prince Edward, the Duke of Kent, was the father of Queen Victoria.

220. It has been already mentioned that, after 1763, the whole of Canada was called the Province of Quebec. Just at the time when Prince Edward was in the country it was divided into two, namely, into *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada*. The two new Provinces had the river Ottawa between them.

Other changes were made at this time. They were made by the King and Parliament of England, who wished the Canadians to be contented and happy.

When the Province of Quebec was thus made into two, settlers who could not agree about religion and other matters, had it in their power to live as far apart as they pleased.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

The American war of 1812.

221. About 20 years after the division into two Provinces, their growth, in the number of people and in wealth, was stopped for a time by war. The Americans of the United States, now a great nation quarrelled with England. They could not go to England to fight, so they came to do that in Canada. The war lasted from 1812 to 1815. The particulars of its history would fill a large volume.

Our young readers will feel proud of their country

when they are old enough to read all those particulars. For, they will then see that the conduct of the people of both Canadas was beyond all praise for the way in which they defended their homes and altars. The Americans wished to conquer and to take Canada. They tried hard to do so. But the courage of the inhabitants of Canada hindered them, and they completely failed,

In this little book we can only mention some of the principal and most interesting events of the war.

222. In 1812, General Brock, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, fought General Hull at Detroit. Hull was beaten, and, with his army, made prisoner. After that, Brock fought in the battle of Queenston, on October 13th. Unhappily, he was killed there, though the Americans were beaten. Brock was buried on the heights, and a high monument built over his grave.

223. In the next year, 1813, there was much fighting both on the land, and on the waters of Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain. The British and Canadians were several times beaten, especially on the Lakes. Perhaps there were as many as twenty battles this year, and about the half of them were lost. But very important victories were gained at *Chateauguay*, and at a place called *Chrysler's Farm*, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence. If we did not know it was true, we could hardly believe what we read about the battle of Chateauguay. An American army, under General Hampton, of several thousand men, was there beaten by a force of about three hundred, commanded by Col. de Salaberry.

It happened that Hampton was moving from Lake Champlain. He was to lead his army to Montreal, where he was to be joined by General Wilkinson, bringing another American army down the St. Lawrence, from Lake Ontario. De Salaberry put his men among the bushes, and behind felled trees, on the bank of the river Chateauguay. He knew Hampton would come there, and that it was a rough and hard place for him either to pass through or to take. He also made

the Americans think he had large bodies of men with him; for, he placed trumpeters out of sight, at five or six points, apart from each other, and told them to sound their trumpets.

However, the Americans came up to the felled trees, and were fired on from behind them. They were afraid to force their way in to meet an enemy they could not see. The firing lasted four hours. De Salaberry and his men stood their ground so bravely, that the American General at last gave up the contest. Then he fell back to Lake Champlain.

In the course of a few days the news of Hampton's failure reached the Americans under Wilkinson. He was coming down the St. Lawrence, hoping to join Hampton at Montreal. But presently, on Nov. 11th, he was himself beaten at Chrysler's farm. One of his generals, and 200 men, were killed in the battle. So, he also gave up his design upon Montreal, and marched off into his own country.

Both de Salaberry and Morrison received public thanks for their victories. But for their courage and skill, Montreal might have fallen.

A gold medal was struck in honour of de Salaberry.

224. The war continued throughout the year 1814. The British and Canadians everywhere fought bravely. The Americans tried, in every way, to make themselves masters of Canada.

At *Lundy's Lane*, near Niagara Falls, General Gordon Drummond, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, gained a victory. The battle lasted seven hours, from afternoon to nearly midnight on July 24, Each side lost more than 700 men. It was the most bloody fight of the whole war. The British soldiers and the Upper Canadian Militia, proved to the Americans, what brave men could do, when fighting for every thing that was dear to them.

But, afterwards, at Fort Erie, Drummond met with a repulse which cost him about 1000 men.

In September of this year, Sir George Prevost, the

Governor General led a large force to attack the Americans at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain. It was a failure, and caused damage to the military character of Prevost. But for the victory at Lundy's Lane, and the success which was gained on Lake Ontario, Canada would have had the worst of it in the campaign of 1814. England and the United States made peace however on December 24th.

225. Before we close this chapter we must say some thing about the Indians who fought on the side of Canada. The Mohawks, who were now settled on lands in Upper Canada, were under their famous chief, named *Brandt*. He as well as his father before him, was a faithful ally and friend to the British. Brandt and his warriors served under Brock, and fought well in the battle of Queenston Heights.

Tecumseh, was another noted Indian on the British side. He and his warriors fought most bravely during the war.

Without doubt the Indians sometimes plundered, and took scalps from the heads of the dead But there were now no such cruelties towards prisoners, and the wounded, as were common in former times. The principal chiefs were more civilized now, and even dressed in uniform, receiving pay like other officers. It is related of the Brandts, that they kept house and treated visitors just as English or French gentlemen would do.

Both Brandt and Tecumseh were great admirers of General Brock. But Tecumseh did not think much of General Proctor, the English general under whom he last served. Proctor lost a battle at a place called Moravian Town, on October 5th 1813. It is on the river Thames, which flows into Lake St. Clair. In this battle Tecumseh was killed. He said, once, to General Proctor "You do not act and speak like Gen. Brock. When you wish us to move on, you say "March;" but Brock used to say "Let *us* march!"

The British thought so well of Tecumseh's services,

that they gave pensions for the support of his family, after his death.

Portrait of Tecumseh.

Tecumseh gained one of the earliest victories in the war. It was at a place called *Massasaga*, where he conquered an American commander, Van Horne.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Rebellion in Canada.

226. After the end of the war in 1814, Canada grew fast in strength and wealth. Twenty five years free from warfare and bloodshed, passed away. The 65,000 French, who formed the colony in 1763 had increased to about *half a million*. The number of people speaking

the English language was greater still, counting those of both Provinces.

But, unhappily, there were causes of trouble among the people themselves. These we cannot make clear, or interesting, to the young readers for whom this book is written. It is enough to say, that, in 1837 and 1838, the troubles led to *rebellion*. The leaders of it in Lower Canada were named, *Louis Papineau* and *Wolfred Nelson*.

227. In Upper Canada, where the leader was *William Lyon McKenzie*, the rebellion was easily put down. Sir Francis Bond Head was Lieutenant Governor. With the help of Sir Allan McNab, he put to flight McKenzie and his followers, who fled to the United States. There they found many friends, called *sympathizers*, who assisted them in keeping up a sort of warfare on the borders of Canada.

On *Navy Island*, just above Niagara Falls, McKenzie and his friends, calling themselves *patriots*, made a camp, and placed guns for firing against the Canadian side of the river. The Americans supplied provisions, and other things necessary for war. They had a steam vessel called the *Caroline*, which brought the supplies to Navy Island, from the American side. It was thought very wrong of the Americans to allow that vessel to be used for such a purpose. So, Sir Allan McNab gave orders to Lieutenant Drew to go with a party of men and seize her.

Drew crossed the river in the night time, and with his men, came to the place where the *Caroline* was moored. She was guarded by the "patriots." After a fight, in which a few of them were killed and wounded, the *Caroline* was taken. Drew and his men tried to tow her across the river. But, as the current was too strong, they set her on fire and allowed her to float down, towards Niagara Falls. We are told that the burning ship reached the falls and fell over, looking like a great sheet of flame—a grand sight in the darkness of the night This affair nearly led to a war

between England and the United States The Americans, however, did put a stop to the sending of further supplies from their side to Navy Island. Then the *patriots* left it.

228. In Lower Canada there was fighting, with loss of life, both in 1837 and 1838. Sir John Colborne, the Commander of the forces, sent troops to various places where rebels in arms had assembled. In the end all submitted, or fled to the United States. The whole business was a sad one. For a time the jalls were full of prisoners. Some were hung, after being tried and sentenced to death. Others were transported.

The principal places in Lower Canada, where there was bloodshed or destruction of property, were, St. Denis and St. Charles, on the Richelieu, St. Eustache and St. Benoit, above Montreal. At St. Eustache a number of persons took refuge from the troops in a church. Sad to relate, the building was burnt and not a few perished in the flames. At St. Benoit, also, a nu mber of buildings were destroyed by fire.

229. The Earl of Durham had arrived from England as Governor-General, before the rebellion was brought to an end. It happened in the same year, 1838, that Victoria was crowned Queen of England This was before the worst outbreaks of that year. Earl Durham caused a pardon to be given to those who were in prison as rebels, on the day of the Queen's coronation, excepting twenty-four. These were transported to Bermuda. The pardon caused great joy in Canada, but some other proceedings of the Earl were not approved in England. In consequence he ceased to be Governor, and returned home.

CHAPTER L.

United Canada.

230. To put an end to the causes which had occasioned the rebellion, the two Provinces were united. The Union began on February 10th 1841. From that

time there was to be only one Parliament in Canada, instead of two, as before.

The Queen and Parliament of England hoped that, after the Union, there would be no more such troubles as had brought about the rebellion.

The city of Kingston was, at first, chosen to be the capital. Afterwards it was Montreal, and then, after 1849, Quebec and Toronto, by turns.

The colony continued to grow in all respects. But, in that part which had been Upper Canada, the growth was more quick than in Lower Canada. This was made quite clear to all in 1851, when the *census* was taken. It was seen that Upper Canada would have, in the course of years, a great many more people than Lower Canada. Owing to that, and other causes, it was found that the Union of 1841 could not be lasting. So, the Upper Canadians, now a *majority* of the inhabitants of United Canada, wished a separation.

The Queen and Parliament of England were applied to, to make the changes related in the last chapter of this book.

CHAPTER LI.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.

231. In the year 1859, the people of Canada, through their Parliament, invited the Queen to honour them with a visit. The chief reason given for making that request, was the desire to have her Majesty's presence, at the opening of the great bridge, over the St. Lawrence at Montreal. This was then nearly finished. It had already, in honour of the Queen, been named the "*Victoria Bridge.*" Her Majesty, in answer to the invitation, sent word that she could not, herself, come, but would send her eldest son, in her stead.

The formal opening of the Bridge by the Prince in person took place in August 1860.

232. On his way out to Canada, the Prince visited

Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island

In Canada, he paid short visits to nearly all the principal places both of the Lower and Upper Provinces. It is needless to say that he was every where received by the people in a manner that displayed the loyalty and affection which reign in the hearts of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

233. Before returning home, the Prince made a short tour in the United States. He spent about three months in America, and, finally, embarked at Portland, for England, on the 10th of October.

CHAPTER LII.

Discord.—Prince Albert.—World's Fair.—Fenian Raid.

234. Soon after the Union it was seen that Upper and Lower Canada could not get on together. Very often it happened that the leading men of one Province, could not agree with those of the other, about the making of laws, and about other affairs. This had been the case some time before the Prince of Wales's visit. They had tried, in 1856, to chose a *Seat of Government*, or capital. They talked about all the chief places in turn—Quebec, Montreal Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton. But on no one of them could they agree. So, they asked the Queen to settle the matter, for them. She chose *Bytown*, whose name was changed to *Ottawa*, and this has been, ever since, the capital of Canada. After the Prince's visit, this want of concord became more and more clear. Some people began to think that it would lead to the ruin of the country.

235 Very fortunately there was a plan for curing the evil. It was, to join together all the British American Provinces, under one Parliament, and, to have besides, a Parliament in each distinct Province. Of this plan, more will be said in the next chapter.

236. In the latter part of 1861, news came from England of a kind that could not but cause sorrow to all worthy subjects of our good Queen. Her husband was dead—Prince Albert—the father of the young Prince of Wales, whose visit had lately made all hearts so glad. Prince Albert was in the prime of life when he was cut off by a fever.

237. In the same year there was civil war in the United States. It was, in fact, a rebellion of the Southern States of the Union. It lasted from 1861 to 1865, and its effects were felt among the other nations of the world. At one time it seemed likely that England also would go to war with the States. Had this happened, then Canada would again have become a battle field. But happily there was no such result.

238. In 1862, a *Great Exhibition*, or *World's Fair*, was held in London, in which Canada took part. The late Prince Albert had been much concerned in getting up this exhibition, as well as a former one, in 1851. Canada gained many prizes, and much praise for her grains, timber and minerals, also, for the proofs of the skill and industry of her people, which she sent to be compared with those of other nations.

239. Sir Edmund Head ceased to be Governor shortly after the Prince of Wales's visit. The next Governor, after him, was Lord Monck, who proved to be the last Governor of United Canada, and the first of the Dominion.

240. It was in Lord Monck's time that the people, called *Fenians* began to cause trouble and alarm to the Canadians. They were of a society or *brotherhood*, having for its object the separation of Ireland from the British empire.

In 1866, on the last day of May, a band of Fenians crossed the river Niagara, from the United States, at a place a little below the city of Buffalo. About 1200 came over, and made a camp at the village of Fort Erie. There was no one to oppose them at the old Fort, the few people of the neighbourhood having departed. The

Fenians then sent out parties to help themselves to horses, provisions, and whatever else they could get on the premises of the inhabitants.

This was, certainly not war, but robbery. Their leaders told the Canadians they had no cause of quarrel with them, but that it was England they wished to fight, and that if they would keep quiet they should be well treated. As they really came to plunder and murder, what they said was the same as saying "we have nothing against you, be friends with us, while we fight those who stand up for England; but we shall begin by robbing you."

The arrival of Fenians on Canadian soil was instantly known, through the telegraph, all over Canada, and also throughout the United States. Immediately, volunteers and regular soldiers were made ready, at Toronto and Hamilton, to drive them away. In all parts, steps were taken to protect the Province from Fenians who might cross the borders at other places. Not only did the inhabitants of Canada eagerly come forward to defend the country, but Canadians living in the United States offered to do the same. Hundreds of young men, Canadians, in New York and Chicago, sent offers by telegraph to come and fight for their native land. Some earning their living in Chicago, did actually give up their situations and make their way to Toronto. But their help was not needed. The Fenians moved from Fort Erie towards a place called Ridgeway. There they were met by a body of Militia, commanded by Colonel Booker. A skirmish took place, and the Canadians were forced to fall back. The Fenians had good rifles, and many of their men had served in the late civil war of the United States. The skirmish has been called the "Battle of Ridgeway." There were killed and wounded, on both sides. Among the killed were several fine and brave young men of Toronto University.

But soon, the Fenians lost heart, and returned to Fort Erie. They learned that a regiment of British

soldiers, and some fresh companies of militia, were coming upon them, but when this force reached Fort Erie, the Fenians had all fled across the river to the United States.

This was the end of the Fenian "*raid*" into Upper Canada. It lasted about four days.

At some parts of the borders of Lower Canada there were bodies of Fenians collected. They crossed over and plundered the little village of Frelighsburg but got back again before the soldiers and militia could catch them. The second time they tried to cross they were fired upon by the militia and beaten back before they had got ten yards across the boundary line. A few prisoners were taken and sent to jail.

From first to last, the doings of the Fenians, were nothing better than robbery and murder, under the wicked pretence of doing good to Ireland.

CHAPTER LIII.

Increase of the Territory of Canada.—The Maritime Provinces. Manitoba.—North West Territories.—Province of British Columbia.

241. The territory now known by the name of *Canada* has been increased very much indeed within a few years past. Instead of consisting only of the old Provinces called Upper and Lower Canada, it now includes a vast country which reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. In fact, nearly all the other Provinces of British America have been added to what was formerly Canada, so that in future, a complete study of the history of Canada must include that of those other Provinces.

In this, and the remaining chapter, there will be space for stating only such further particulars as are most necessary for the young learner to know.

242. The old Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with Prince Edward Island, which are

now often called the "*Maritime Provinces of Canada*" have upwards of three-quarters of a million of inhabitants. Long before it was proposed for them to join Canada, each of these Provinces had a government as well as a history of its own. The same might be said of Newfoundland, which is the oldest of all the British American Provinces and which has now about 150,000 people. If Newfoundland were to be united to Canada, which has not yet been done, then the Canadian Maritime Provinces would have about one-quarter of the population of all British America. These Provinces are rich in every thing that is required for the support and happiness of man. Their people excel in agriculture, ship-building, commerce and mining; and their fisheries are the most valuable in the world. From the earliest days of their settlement they have been exposed to the same trials, hardships, and dangers as the other European colonists in North America. It is easy, therefore, to see that the people of old Canada would be very well pleased to be united with those of the maritime Provinces under one Government.

243. To the north and west of Canada lies the immense region called "*The North West Territories.*" They contain a great inland Sea—*Hudson's Bay*—and many great lakes and rivers; and they reach westward to the Rocky Mountains, and northward to the Arctic Ocean. All these regions were formerly under the control of "*The Hndson Bay Company.*" As this Company traded in furs, the only people from Europe that they cared to have in the territories were their own agents to attend to traffic with the Indians. This Company established many trading posts for that purpose, but did not found settlements like those in the English and French Provinces. Once, in the year 1812, the Company sold to Lord Selkirk a tract of land near Lake Winnipeg, and afterwards a settlement, named "The Red River settlement" was formed in a fertile valley though which the Red River runs, northward to that lake. Later, in the year 1869, the

Government of Canada, paid a large sum of money to the Hudson Bay Company in order that its control over these regions might no longer hinder the founding of settlements whenever the soil and climate were suitable. Immediately afterwards a new Province was laid out called *Manitoba*. It is situated in the very centre of North America and includes the former Red River settlement. Its southern boundary borders on the territory of the United States. Manitoba is a small Province, being about 150 miles long and 100 miles wide. Its capital is Winnipeg. The population in 1870, when the census was taken, was 12,000. It has a regular Government the same as the other Provinces now belonging to Canada.

244. Beyond the Rocky Mountains is the Province of British Columbia, reaching from the shore of the Pacific Ocean to the range of the Rocky Mountains. The large island *Vancouver*, as well as the *Queen Charlotte Islands*, belong to this Province. Its capital is *Victoria* and on the mainland the chief town is *New Westminsler*. British Columbia has upwards of fifty thousand inhabitants, of whom nearly forty thousand are Indians. This province is also rich in every thing needed for the support and happiness of its people. The climate is fine and far from being as severe as that of the Eastern Canadian Provinces.

CHAPTER LIV.

The Dominion of Canada.

245. In the year 1867 a law was made to unite the British North American Provinces, under the name of "*The Dominion of Canada.*"

At first, four of these Provinces were thus united: namely, *Upper Canada*, *Lower Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, and *New Brunswick.*

The name of Upper Canada was changed to "*Ontario*" and that of Lower Canada to "Quebec"

In the course of the next six years, three Provinces more were added, namely *British Columbia*, *Manitoba*, and *Prince Edward Island;* and it is thought, that, within a few years, the ancient Province of *Newfoundland* will also form a part of this union.

At present, that is in the year 1876, the Dominion of Canada is made up of the following seven Provinces, *Ontario*, *Quebec*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, *Prince Edward Island*, *Manitoba*, and *British Columbia*.

246. The Dominion of Canada is bounded on the East by the Atlantic, and, on the West, by the Pacific Ocean; on the South, by the United States. There is no northern boundary, excepting vast unsettled territories belonging to Great Britain.

247. The capital city of the Dominion is *Ottawa*. Here the Parliament, called "*The Parliament of Canada*" meets every year, to make laws upon matters which concern the welfare and interests of the people of all the Provinces—such as *Trade and Commerce*, *Post Offices*, *Militia and the defence of the Country*, *Navigation and Shipping*, *Marriage*, *the Trial and punishment of criminals*, and many other matters.

The Parliament of Canada consists of the Sovereign of England, a Senate and a House of Commons; but the Sovereign is represented by the Governor General, who acts in the Queen's name. The members of the Senate are appointed by the Sovereign, and those of the House of Commons are chosen by the people.

248. Each separate Province of the Dominion has its own Capital City, and its own Local Parliament. The Capitals of the Provinces are, *Toronto*, *City of Quebec*, *Halifax*, *Fredericton*, *Charlotte-town*, *Winnipeg* and *Victoria*.

The Parliament of Ontario consists of a *Lieutenant Governor*, appointed by the Governor General, and a *House of Assembly*, of which the members are chosen at least once in four years, by the people of Ontario. Each of the other six Provinces has, in like manner, its Lieutenant Governor, and House of Assembly; they

each have besides, a *Legislative Council*, nominated by the Crown. The House of Assembly for the Province of Quebec differs from the other Provinces in having a fixed number of sixty-five members.

The Parliament of each of the Provinces, makes laws upon matters which more particularly concern its own people—such as the *borrowing of money on its sole credit*, *education in the Province*, *maintaining and managing its hospitals and asylums*, and many other matters of a merely local nature.

249. The particulars which have been given concerning the *Constitution* of the Dominion and Local Parliaments are sufficient, at present, for those for whose use this little book has been prepared.

In conclusion, the day on which the existence of the Dominion of Canada began—namely July 1st 1867—has been styled "*Dominion Day*"; and it is usually observed as a holiday, as being the birthday of a nation, which we all hope is to flourish, in the future, in peace and wealth, as well as in virtue and happiness.

THE END.

CHRONOLOGY

FOR THE

CHILD'S HISTORY OF CANADA.

1534—Cartier's first voyage to Canada.
1535—May 19th Cartier sails on his second voyage.
1541—May 23rd Cartier sails on his third voyage.
1542—Roberval's voyage to Canada.
1549—Death of Roberval.
1567—Champlain born at Brouages in France.
1589—Henry IV, King of France.
1608—July 3rd Quebec founded by Champlain.
1609—July 28th Champlain fights the Iroquois.
1610—Death of Henry IV, Champlain's friend.
1611 and 1613—Champlain visits the Ottawas.
1615—Champlain's 3rd march against the Iroquois.
1625—Jesuit Missionaries arrive in Canada.
1628—Company of 100 Associates formed by Cardinal Richelieu.
1629—July, Quebec taken by the English.
1632—Quebec restored to France.
1633—May 23rd, Champlain's return to Quebec.
1635—Champlain's death, on Christmas day.
1636—Montmagny, 2nd Governor.
1639—Aug. 1, Madame de la Peltrie arrives at Quebec.—Foundation of the Ursuline convent.
1642—Foundation of Montreal by Maisonneuve.
1644 to 1648—War between the Iroquois and the Colonists.
1648—d'Aillebout, 3rd Governor of Canada.
1649—Conquest of the Hurons by the Iroquois.
1650—Ursuline convent at Quebec burnt down.
1651—deLauson, Governor.
1658—d'Argenson, Governor.
1659—Bishop Laval arrives in Canada.
1660—Heroism of Dollard saves Canada.

1661—d'Avaugour, Governor.
1663—deMesy, Governor,—company of Associates broken.
1665—Arrival of de Tracy and the Carignan regiment.—De Courcelle, Governor.
1667—DeTracy returns to France.
1671—Death of Madame de la Peltrie.
1672—Count Frontenac, Governor.
1673—Discovery of the Mississippi.
1682—M. de la Barre, Governor.
1684—deDenonville, Governor.
1689—Aug. 4th Massacre of Lachine.
1690—Massacres of Schenectady and Salmon Falls.—Defeat of Admiral Phipps.
1697—Peace between England and France.
1698—Nov. 28th Death of Frontenac, at Quebec.
1701—Great meeting of Indians at Montreal.
1703—May, death of Frontenac's successor, Governor Calliere.
1710—Invasions of Canada by Walker and Nicholson.
1713—Peace, which lasted more than 30 years.
1725—Oct. 10th, death of Governor de Vaudreuil.
1726—Marquis de Beauharnais, Governor.
1753—Forts Duquesne and Necessity built.
1754—Death of Jumonville, and capture of Fort Necessity.
1755—Defeat and death of General Braddock.—Defeat of Baron Dieskau.—The Acadians dispersed.
1756—Arrival of Montcalm.—Capture of Oswego.
1757—Aug. 9th Capture of Fort William Henry.
1758—Defeat of Gen. Abercrombie.—Capture of Louisbourg.—Famine in Canada.
1759—Siege of Quebec.—July 31st Wolfe repulsed.—Sept. 13th First Battle of the Plains of Abraham.—Sep. 18th Surrender of Quebec.
1760—April 28th 2nd Battle of the Plains.—Sept. 8th surrender of Montreal and all Canada.
1763—Canada ceded by France to England.
1764—Insurrection of Indians under Ponthiac.
1775—Rebellion of English Colonies.—Quebec besieged by the Americans.
1776—Jany 1, Death of General Montgomery.
1787—Aug. 14th Prince William Henry comes to Canada.
1791—Prince Edward comes to Canada.—Province of Quebec divided into Upper and Lower Canada.
1812—American War.—Battle of Queenston Heights, Oct. 13th.
1813—Oct. 26th Battle of Chateauguay.—Nov. 11th Battle of Chryslers's Farm.

1814—July 24th Battle of Lundy's Lane.—Dec. 24th, Peace with the United States.
1837-1838—Insurrections in Upper and Lower Canada.
1841—Feb. 10th Union of the two Canadas.
1851—Census taken.
1856—The Queen chooses Ottawa to be the capital of Canada.
1859—The Parliament of Canada invites the Queen to visit the Colony.
1860—Visit of the Prince of Wales.—Opening of the Victoria Bridge.—Departure of the Prince from Portland, Oct. 20th.
1861—Civil war in the United States.
1862—Great exhibition or World's Fair at London.
1865—End of the civil war in the United States.
1866—May 31st, Canada invaded by Fenians.
1869—July 1st, Commencement of the Dominion of Canada.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

I.—Chapters I–VII.

1. Who was Jacques Cartier? When and why did he come to Canada? What places did he visit on his first voyage to Canada?
2. Who came with Cartier on his second voyage? How was Cartier received at Stadacona? At Hochelaga?
3. What happened during the winter at Stadacona?
4. How did Cartier part with the people at Stadacona? What afterwards became of Donnacona?
5. Who was Roberval? What happened during Cartier's third voyage?
6. State the character of Cartier? What became of Roberval?
7. Who was the next Viceroy after Roberval? What occurred at Sable Island?
8. What other persons had commission to trade with Canada?
9. Why were the natives called Indians? Give the names and places of the principal tribes?
10. What were the disposition and habits of the Indians?
11. What was the Peltry trade, and what animals were hunted to supply the traders with skins and furs?

II.—Chapters VIII–XV.

12. State some particulars about Champlain before he came to Quebec. When did he found Quebec?
13. What agreement did Champlain make with the Indians, and what happened in consequence?
14. State some particulars of Champlain's visit to the Hurons in 1613 and 1615?
15. What discoveries were made by Champlain?
16. Who were the earliest missionaries to Canada?
17. What led to the taking of Quebec by the English in 1629? When was the place restored?
18. What buildings were there at Quebec in 1633, and what other stations were there on the St. Lawrence?
19. When did Champlain die? State some particulars of his character and disposition.

III.—Chapters XVI–XXIX.

20. Who were Governors, after Champlain, up to 1663?
21. Give some account of Madame de la Peltrie and of the first Superior of the Ursulines at Quebec.
22. By whom and when was Montreal founded? State some particulars of its early condition.
23. Who were the Missionaries, and what sort of persons were they?
24. State some particulars of the conduct of the Iroquois towards the Missionaries?
25. What was the conduct of Dollard in 1660?
26. What troubles grew out of the Liquor Traffic?
27. Who was Bishop Laval? State some particulars about him and Governor de Mesy.
28. What brought M. de Tracy to Canada? Who came with him and what did he do?
29. What persons took part in discovering the Mississippi and in increasing the knowledge of the West?
30. Who were Governors after de Mesy?
31. What shameful thing happened in de Denonville's time?
32. What other causes roused the anger of the Iroquois against the French?
33. State some particulars of the Massacre of Lachine.

IV.—Chapters XXX–XXIII.

34, What happened at Corlaer and Salmon Falls? What feelings did these events excite?
35. Give some account of the siege of Quebec by Admiral Phipps in 1690.
36. How did Count Frontenac deal with the Iroquois? How did he deal with the Canadian Indians?
37. In what year did Frontenac die? Give some account of his character.
38. Give some account of d'Iberville.
30. What occurred at Montreal in 1701?
40. Who were Governors after Frontenac?

V.—Chapters XXXIV–XXXVIII.

41. About what did the Colonists of New France and New England quarrel?
42. Give some particulars of Jumonville's death and its consequences?
43. Relate General Braddock's fate.
44. Relate some particulars of General Johnson's proceedings at Lake George.
45. Who were the Acadians, and what befell them in 1755?

VI.—Chapters XXXIX–L.

46. What three victories did General Montcalm gain over the English? State some particulars of each.
47. What caused distress in Canada while Bigot was Intendant?
48. State in order the different periods when Quebec was besieged.
49. State some particulars of the siege of 1759.
50. Relate the particulars of the deaths of Wolfe and Montcalm.
51. What happened in 1760?
52. Who was Ponthiac, and what mischief did he cause?
53. What happened at Quebec in 1775?
54. Describe some particulars of the visits of Prince William Henry and Prince Edward.
55. When was the Province of Quebec divided into two Provinces, and by what boundary?
56. State some particulars of General Brock's conduct and death?
57. What two remarkable victories were gained by Colonel de Salaberry and Colonel Morrison?
58. State some particulars about Brant and Tecumseh.
59. Who were the leaders in Upper and Lower Canada in the troubles of 1837 and 1838? Where did bloodshed occur?
60. What was done to put an end to those troubles?

VII.—Chapters LI–LIV.

61. What was the date of the Union of the Canadas? What was then the population of the Colony?
62. Why did the Upper Canadians afterwards desire a separation?
63. Why did the Prince of Wales visit Canada in 1860?
64. What circumstances made the Prince of Wales's visit most worthy of memory?
65. Why could not Upper and Lower Canada remain united? How did it come about that Ottawa became the Capital?
66. What mournful event happened in 1861? What occurred in the United States that year?
67. State some particulars of the Fenian raid in 1866.
68. Of what Provinces does the Dominion of Canada consist?
69. What cities are the capitals of the Dominion and of the several Proviuces?
70. For what reasons was the Dominion constituted? On what day did it begin?

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